MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JULY 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Offensive -- A joint Iranian Armed Forces and Guards Corps communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced that in a new "extended offensive" against Iraq entitled "Operation Ramadan," Iranian forces crossed enemy lines and continued their advance. Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that hundreds of Iraqis were captured. Confirming the Iranian attack, an Iraqi communique carried by Baghdad radio said the Iranians had attempted to cross the Iraqi border in the Basra sector. According to a subsequent Iraqi communique broadcast by the radio, the Iraqis checked the Iranians, who had penetrated 10-km inside Iraq on a 10-km front. The Iraqis then counterattacked and forced the Iranians to retreat, the communique claimed.

Earlier, Abadan oil installations were hit by Iraqi weapons' fire, an Iranian communique carried by Tehran radio noted.

UN Resolution -- The Iranian Foreign Ministry condemned the UN Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire and the deployment of peacekeeping forces as a "plot" by the superpowers to prevent Iran from gaining its "natural rights," Tehran radio reported.

Lebanon

Israeli Position -- Although Israel has serious doubts about the success of the negotiations, it will provide "full time" to exhaust the political option as long as the United States believes there is a chance for a political solution, Jerusalem television reported citing government sources. Jerusalem radio likewise said Israel will permit U.S. envoy Philip Habib to continue his efforts as long as the diplomatic alternative seems "feasible." Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said the government still hopes to exhaust the negotiations, although it seems the chances of the talks succeeding have decreased, the radio noted.

While senior officials said Israel is willing to pursue the negotiations for a few more days, they denied Israel will give the diplomatic process another 30 days as recommended by U.S. Secretary of State-Designate George Shultz, according to the 14 July JERUSALEM POST. Asserting that the U.S. administration appears to be going along with the PLO's "game" by attempting to allow the "terrorists" a month's breathing space that would allow them to recover and would prevent Israel from attaining its goals, Jerusalem radio said Israel is apprehensive that as the negotiations drag on, the United States may soften its position toward the PLO and harden its attitude toward Israel.

Although Israel does not reject the PLO's 11-point plan outright, it regards the plan as "almost impossible," Jerusalem television reported citing informed circles. Noting that the plan would make it difficult for the IDF to ascertain whether the PLO had indeed withdrawn from Beirut and handed over its heavy weapons to the Lebanese Army, the television said Israel demands "reasonable arrangements" to ensure that this withdrawal and disarmament occur and that the multinational force will not prove an obstacle to an IDF operation if the "terrorists" change their mind and decide to remain in Beirut. Asserting that the talks are "leading nowhere," senior Israeli officials said the negotiations must be accompanied by intermittent military actions, according to THE JERUSALEM POST. Israeli policymakers are considering a range of military options that fall short of a massive assault on west Beirut, the paper said.

PLO Position, Lebanese Contacts -- PLO Deputy Commander in Chief Khalil al-Wazir reaffirmed that the Palestinian Resistance's principles for a settlement call for an IDF withdrawal from Beirut, disengagement and the arrival of an international force to guarantee the security of the refugee camps and the Lebanese nationalist forces, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio noted.

In a U.S. television interview, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat stressed the need to start a direct dialogue between the PLO and the United States, according to Beirut radio. The radio also noted that former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam was trying to arrange a meeting between Philip Habib and 'Arafat's adviser Hani al-Hasan, who meanwhile held a long meeting with Prime Minister Shafiz al-Wazzan. In other contacts, Al-Wazzan discussed the supply situation in west Beirut with Habib, Voice of Lebanon radio said, and earlier discussed proposals for the international force in meetings with the Greek and French ambassadors, Beirut radio noted. France has submitted new proposals to resolve the Beirut crisis, the latter source reported, citing circles in Beirut.

In Paris, Palestine National Council member 'Isam as-Sartawi appealed for the United States to officially recognize the PLO and start contacts with it, MENA reported. Speaking at a seminar, As-Sartawi said the PLO is ready to meet with any Israeli who is willing to accept mutual recognition. Meanwhile, PLO International Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi said in Vienna that the PLO will only consider Egypt's offer to host a Palestinian government-in-exile after the present crisis is resolved, Vienna radio reported. In remarks broadcast by the radio, Qaddumi expressed optimism that the Austrian chancellor will do something for the Palestinians through the Socialist International.

Khaddam in U.S. -- Citing official Damascus sources, Monte Carlo radio reported that Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam would leave for Washington on 13 July for talks on the Lebanese crisis with U.S. officials.

Military Situation -- The cease-fire agreement held during 13 July and early 14 July, and "guarded calm" prevailed despite several incidents, Beirut radio reported. Shelling and sniping was concentrated on the Al-Hadath area in southern Beirut, according to Voice of Lebanon and Beirut radio reports. An explosion near the Palestinian Research Center in Beirut resulted in 2 dead and 30 injured, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, the radio noted that civilian cars were allowed to cross in both directions between east and west Beirut. Gunmen ambushed an IDF patrol near 'Alayh on 13 July, injuring six Israeli soldiers, Jerusalem radio reported. Military experts assessed that 35,000 Israeli soldiers are deployed around Beirut with 300 tanks and over 100 artillery pieces, Beirut radio noted.

Tunis Summit Canceled -- Tunisia has canceled its invitation to hold an Arab summit conference on Lebanon because of insufficient response to the invitation and fear that the desired result could not be attained unless all participated at the highest level, according to a presidential statement carried by Tunis radio. KUNA noted that the Tunisian Government expects a new date to be set for the summit.

Iran

Security forces from Raja'i succeeded in crushing 80 percent of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in Karaj, arresting 50 members, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI claimed.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESS AGENCIES ON TUNIS SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

KUNA Report

LD131605 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis, 13 Jul (KUNA) -- A high-ranking Arab diplomatic source here said today that the absence of an Arab consensus on the date set for convening the Arab summit, and the condition put by some Arab states that this conference be preceded by a preparatory Arab foreign ministers meeting, caused the summit to be cancelled on the date set for it, namely this Thursday.

This source said five Arab states -- Tunisia, Mauritania, South Yemen, Libya and Syria -- in addition to the PLO had agreed to attend the summit unconditionally, while North Yemen and Somalia had hoped to see an Arab consensus achieved. The source said Kuwait and Qatar had agreed to attend the summit provided that an Arab consensus be secured, and that the summit conference be preceded by a prepartory meeting of the Arab League foreign ministers. It added that Oman had agreed to attend the summit provided that Lebanon, Syria and Palestine [as received] also attend, that the Iraq-Iran war be discussed, and that a preparatory meeting of the Arab foreign ministers be convened.

WAKH Report

GF140736 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0630 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis, 13 Jul (WAKH) -- The WAKH correspondent has learned from well-informed sources in Tunis today that among the reasons for Tunisia's cancellation of the Arab summit conference due to be held on 15 July is that some Arab countries were not ready to participate, including Lebanon. The sources indicated that other reasons for its postponement included the futility of holding the summit unless all Arab leaders attended, particularly those concerned. It will therefore be postponed until better conditions prevail to ensure achieving the desired goals.

The correspondent quoted well-informed sources in Tunis as saying that diplomatic contacts will continue among Arab countries in order to achieve better conditions for holding this summit. The correspondent also quoted these sources as saying: "Arab efforts will continue with the countries that are permanent members of the UN Security Council and other countries with international political influence, in order to support Arab rights vis-a-vis the Zionist invasion."

FATAH'S AL-WAZIR CITES CONDITIONS FOR RESOLUTION

NC140700 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] deputy commander in chief and member of the Fatah movement Central Committee, has emphasized that the political solution to the Lebanese crisis is epitomized in the principles and priorities that have been put forward by the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. Brother Abu Jihad said: These principles call for the withdrawal of the Zionists from Beirut, disengagement and the arrival of international forces to guarantee the security of the camps and of the Lebanese nationalist forces.

He explained that the United States, through its envoy Philip Habib, has rejected this sequence of priorities that leads to a solution. The United States wanted a Palestinian withdrawal to occur first -- which the resistance has rejected. Brother Abu Jihad affirmed that the process of the Zionist invasion carried out against Lebanon and the Palestinian Resistance was effected under the patronage and backing of the United States following a study of maps by U.S. officials and Zionist military commanders during the visit of these U.S. officials to Tel Aviv. He explained that these maps are limited to southern Lebanon.

After reviewing the savage actions, the insane shelling and the flames and hell poured on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in all areas, as well as the destruction wreaked in the camps and in the residential quarters of Beirut, Brother Abu Jihad emphasized that the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, through their steadfastness have achieved a legend in international military history. He added that these peoples always look to their brothers abroad, and wondered about the mystery underlying this lethal silence.

Brother Abu Jihad declared that the PLO welcomes any efforts directed toward halting an assault on Beirut and toward saving Beirut's civilian residents.

PNC MEMBER: PEACE MOST IMPORTANT WEAPON

JN131631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1545 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Jul (MENA) -- 'Isam as-Sartawi, member of the Palestine National Council [PNC], has stated that the PLO really wants peace and is struggling to create a suitable atmosphere for peace but that it cannot give in to blackmail under pressure.

The Palestinian official, who said he is officially authorized to make such statements, warned Begin and Sharon against entering Beirut, stressing that they will fail.

In a speech at a seminar organized by the French Institute for Foreign Affairs in Paris, 'Isam as-Sartawi denied Israel's claims that the PLO charter calls for the destruction of Israel. He explained that the word destruction does not exist in the charter. He added that this charter has also been amended. In this respect, he pointed out the many PNC resolutions stressing the search for a peaceful solution, and stressed that peace is the most important weapon the PLO possesses.

'Isam as-Sartawi appealed to the Arab nation to unite and discard differences so that Arab power and resources can be directed toward the battle. He also appealed to the Western world and the United States to officially recognize the PLO. He called on the United States to start contacts with the PLO, especially since many PLO resolutions reiterated its objective of the establishment of peace. He said the PLO is ready to meet with any Israeli willing to accept mutual recognition. He also called on the courageous voices within Israel which had opposed the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and those who have good intentions to adopt a stand of solidarity with the Palestinians, and to hold discussions with them to end this mutual destruction.

The Palestinian official criticized Arab countries that remained inert and left the Palestinians to fight alone for 40 days. He said the battle of Beirut is the battle of every Arab capital.

QADDUMI TO HEAD NONALIGNED SUMMIT PLO DELEGATION

NC131304 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Nicosia, July 13 (AFP) -- The Movement of Nonaligned Nations will hold an extraordinary three-day meeting here this week on the Palestinian problem in west Beirut.

Some 80 delegations, including one headed by Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) foreign policy chief Faruq Qaddumi, are expected at the session, which opens with an address by Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou on Thursday and runs through Saturday.

Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis said today the Nonaligned Movement was in a position to make a positive contribution to settlement of the Lebanese conflict.

United Nations General Assembly President Isman Kittani was also expected, and possibly Security Council President Noel Sinclair as well.

Strict security measures are in force and the authorities have taken over four leading hotels for conference delegations.

'ARAFAT INSPECTS POSITIONS, URGES CAUTION

NC140639 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] resumed his inspection tour yesterday of a number of joint forces positions in the Beirut area and in Beirut's southern suburb.

Abu 'Ammar met with a number of commanders and fighters manning these positions. He lauded their heroic steadfastness which they showed in confronting the acts of aggression, and their magnificent response to these acts. Brother Abu 'Ammar saw for himself the preparations made in the positions he visited -- preparations made to confront all possibilities. He exhorted the fighters to be cautious and alert.

Brother Abu 'Ammar was accompanied on this tour by Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and a number of Lebanese Nationalist Movement leaders, including Brother Muhsin Ibrahim, George Hawi and Samir Sabbagh.

'ARAFAT ON NEED FOR DIRECT PLO-U.S. CONTACTS

NC140702 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] In an interview with an American television network, Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, has stressed the need for starting a direct dialogue between the PLO and Washington, which has been committed to holding no direct contacts with the PLO since 1975. 'Arafat added that direct contacts represent a very important factor for resolving the crisis.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES LETTER FROM PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG

NC101339 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] The PRC premier has sent a letter to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] affirming the PRC's support for the PLO and its struggle to confront the Zionist forces. Zhao Ziyang says the PRC will always support the PLO in its struggle to achieve its legitimate national goal, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

COMMENTARY WARNS ISRAEL AGAINST INTRANSIGENCE

NC121504 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1303 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Text] It has become obvious to everybody that the Israeli attitude toward all the proposals put forward for securing a political solution to the current situation in Lebanon is that of categorical rejection based on Israel's desire to impose all its conditions or go to war. In adopting this attitude, Israel is preparing fantastic capabilities with which to impose its will on that of the Lebanese, the Palestinians and the whole world. For this reason, Israel simultaneously rejects any idea for a political solution and threatens to use force, as if the 10,000 shells which fell on Beirut and its [southern] suburb yesterday were simply a little funmaking not worthy of mention, or that could be regarded as a form of using force.

Israel, which insists on imposing its conditions on everybody, is disregarding many important facts. The most important fact is that Israel, by standing on one side against the whole world, cannot possibly gain anything, even if it were many times stronger than it is now. Wagering a hardline reliance on its military might will inevitably plunge Isreal into a whirlpool of costly war without beginning or end. This is because Israel cannot control the course and results of the battle with the fedayeen who are increasing daily and who can reach any point they wish. However much it tries, Israel will not be able to avoid the terrible losses it will suffer as a result of this war. So, why all this obduracy, arrogance and threat to use force? Why does it let opportunities slip by for achieving political solutions which the Lebanese have the right to attain in order to spare their country the dangers of Zionist destruction?

The Israeli intransigence toward attempts to achieve a political solution constitutes a great motive for the Lebanese and Palestinians alike to choose their only way to confront this intransigence and arrogance: resistance, self-defense and the defense of their honor and their homeland. The Zionist insistence on humiliating and defeating the Palestinians and Lebanese is met by increasing Palestinian and Lebanese insistence on confrontation and victory. There are no other options to which the Palestinians and Lebanese can resort in the face of the enemy's insistence on capitulation.

We have been repeating daily that we have offered what we can in order to achieve a political solution to the current situation in Lebanon. If the enemy insists on taking our flexible stand as a motive for him to adopt a harder line and exert pressure, he must realize that our decision is to reject his conditions and to fight these conditions by all means.

GULF AFFAIRS

TEXT OF GCC MINISTERIAL COUNCIL STATEMENT

LD131250 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0846 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] At-Ta'if, 13 Jul (KUNA) -- The following final statement has been issued by the fourth GCC ministerial council session, which ended its work at dawn today:

The GCC ministerial council held its fourth ordinary session at At-Ta'if on 20 and 21 Ramadan, 1402 Hegira, corresponding to 11 July 1982 [dates as received].

The council expressed deep sorrow and grief for the death of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz who passed away while following closely the developments of the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The council remembers the magnificent work of the late departed and his role in the emergence of and care for the cooperation council, and it begs God to grant him mercy and let him rest in peace.

The council reviewed the region's present political situation, the conditions produced by the Zionist invasion of Lebanese territory, and the acts of annihilation to which the Palestinian and Lebanese people are being exposed at the hands of the Zionist invaders who have not respected international charters or laws, who have committed criminal acts in the war of annihilation they are waging and who were not deterred by the sanctity of women, by the innocence of children or by the resignation of the elderly. They have spread destruction and devastation and wreaked havoc in the land of Arab Lebanon, disregarding the international community, international values, charters and norms, and ignoring international public opinion.

The council denounces and condemns this barbaric invasion which violates human dignity and is further proof for the whole world of the real Israeli aggressive and expansionist intentions and plans. The council also warns of the consequences of the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, saying this may lead to the disintegration of conditions in the region and to the creation of serious complications, the outcome of which will not be limited to this region alone, but which will extend to a wider circle, threatening world peace and security.

The council, while affirming its backing for and its stand by the side of the Palestinian Lebanese people in defending their rights and their independence and the unity of Lebanese territory, believes at the same time that confronting the Zionist enemy's invasion of Lebanese territory and lifting the seige of west Beirut and of the Palestine Resistance which is struggling to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state on their national soil, is an Arab, Islamic and international responsibility, the burden of which lies on the international community, particularly on all Arab and Islamic states, and is a matter demanding determination to unite ranks and mass resources at the side of the Lebanese and Palestinian brethren as an embodiment of their solidarity and to deprive the Zionist entity of the opportunity of realizing its aims against our nation.

The council also stresses its states' duty to defend Lebanon and affirm its independence and sovereignty and maintain the safety of its territory and national unity in order to preserve the Palestinian Resistance and its leadership represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to back the efforts exerted by the six-member committee set up by the Arab League council in its recent emergency session held in Tunis.

The efforts of the GCC states, together with the rest of the Arab brethren within this framework, are bent on regional and international moves directed at a political aim: withdrawal of the invading Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The council calls on the five permanent members of the Security Council to shoulder their legal responsibility according to the UN Charter to maintain peace in the world and to adopt measures stipulated in the charter to implement section 7 of the charter to impose economic sanctions on Israel for its refusal to comply with Security Council Resolutions No 508 and 509.

While the council strongly denounces the United States for using the veto against implementing UN resolutions aimed at adopting measures to deter Israel, and considers that this action conflicts with the principles embodied by the charter and contradicts legitimate Arab rights, it calls on the United States not to hinder the implementation of UN resolutions.

Moreover, these efforts were also bent on the need to reach a Lebanese-Palestinian position that will maintain a Palestinian presence and to realize agreement between them on a matter giving the Arab nation the opportunity to concentrate on dealing with the fateful issue, the Palestine question, in all its aspects with the purpose of establishing a just and comprehensive peace corresponding to Arab rights, ensuring the realization of security and stability in the region and sparing it any complications that would allow foreign intervention in its affairs or make it an arena for a conflict of interests among the major powers.

The council expresses its hope that accord will be achieved among the various sections in Lebanon in order that justice, equality, a spirit of cooperation and fraternity may be realized, and to provide stability in sister Lebanon.

The council is continuing its sincere efforts through numerous Islamic, Arab and international channels to reach a solution that will ensure the end of the Iraq-Iran conflict, the continuation of which will benefit only the Zionist entity and other enemies of Arabism and Islam.

The council expressed its appreciation of Iraq's posture in withdrawing its forces from Iranian territory to international borders and its readiness to settle the problem through diplomatic negotiations in a manner that will ensure the rights of both sides. The council also hopes Iran will respond to this initiative in a fraternal Islamic spirit to spare the region any escalation of the conflict or to expose it to division, disorder and instability which will only benefit outside forces who are concerned with neither the well-being of the states of the region nor their security or stability.

The council expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved by the various ministerial committees to implement the unified economic community. It noted with appreciation the steps completed to set up the Gulf Establishment for Investment which is considered one of the distinguishing points of cooperation among the states of the council, and as it approves what these committees have achieved it has decided to submit their results to the Supreme Council for approval in its third session. The council also approved the financial and administrative programs of the General Secretariat.

BAHRAIN

STATE AGREES TO ATTEND SUMMIT IN TUNISIA

GF131906 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1845 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, 13 Jul (WAKH) -- Bahrain agreed today to attend the urgent Arab summit conference called by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. WAKH learned that Bahrain's attendance will depend on that of the Arab states concerned with the recent events in Lebanon and upon the provision that the conference be preceded by a conference of Arab foreign ministers to prepare for the summit.

Bahrain is the 13th Arab League member to agree to attend the urgent Arab summit which Tunis called to be held on 15 July.

QATAR

STATE WELCOMES SUMMIT ON LEBANON SITUATION

GF141230 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] An official source has announced the State of Qatar has agreed to attend the emergency Arab summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in Tunisia later this week to discuss measures for driving the usurping aggression away from the Lebanese territories and saving the fraternal Lebanese and Palestinian peoples from the war of annihilation waged against them and the entire Arab nation by the Zionist enemy.

The source said his highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received an invitation yesterday from his brother Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to attend the said conference.

SAUDI ARABIA

PRINCE SULTAN AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PALESTINIANS

GF131528 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 10 Jul 82 p 1

["Exclusive statement" by Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, to AL-MADINAH correspondent 'Abd al-Razaq al-Tunisi -- place, date not given]

[Text] His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, has affirmed that the current situation in Lebanon is the central issue in the kingdom's Arab and international policy, especially since Saudi Arabia embraces the two holy places.

In an exclusive statement to AL-MADINAH, his royal highness said Saudi Arabia is striving to bring about a quick and positive resolution of the issue. It has nothing to say to the Zionist enemy and those who help it except that the Arabs will remain steadfast until they attain their legitimate rights.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz affirmed that the concern of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn Abd al-'Aziz is concentrated on the withdrawal of the invading Zionist troops from Lebanese territory. He added that mankind is living in a tense atmosphere contrary to its interests.

With regard to the kingdom's stance on the Palestinian strugglers, his royal highness said the wise policy followed by the late King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has been the kingdom's policy for many years. Prince Sultan affirmed that Saudi Arabia supports the Palestinian issue, which he said is the issue of every Arab and every Muslim. It will continue its support for right, which is also supported by God.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ URGES 'EFFECTIVE WEAPONS' AGAINST U.S.

GF110934 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0850 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jul (WAM) -- Under the title, "There Is No Weapon Except Oil," the Ash-Shariqah newspaper AL-KHALIJ says the Arabs have no choice now that they have tried contacts with the United States -- and after a series of conferences and Arab and non-Arab meetings have been held -- except to use sharp and old weapons against the United States and against the Israeli-U.S. alliance "particularly since this choice is made urgent by the national battle against Israel and the United States and by one of the most prominent Palestinian Revolution leaders, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], who asserts that there is no choice for the resistance except to fight until martyrdom."

The paper expresses the conviction that the U.S. stand "of wholeheartedly supporting Israel without reservation will perpetuate the occupation of Lebanon." Western Europe, "which supports the United States in passing another form of the Camp David accords in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan," requires Arab governments and peoples to finalize their stand on it.

AL-KHALIJ calls on the GCC foreign ministers conference which will convene in At-Ta'if today "to totally support the Palestinian Revolution," and for the rest of the Arab governments to adopt the same stand.

In conclusion, the paper says, "We will not survive unless we use our effective weapons against Israel and the United States, the first of which is oil, pushing our armies to the battle of honor and allowing Arab citizens to volunteer to liberate our occupied lands."

YAR

REPUBLIC CONSENTS TO ATTEND ARAB SUMMIT

GF131835 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1740 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] San'ai, 13 Jul (WAKH) -- The YAR today announced its consent to participate in the Arab summit conference which Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba called for next Thursday.

Following an expanded meeting held by YAR president 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and senior officials, an official YAR source stated that the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory, the following developments and what the Arab countries ought to do in order to protect the Palestinian Revolution and confront the Zionist invasion were the foremost issues discussed during the meeting. The source added that this step has been undertaken in light of the YAR's fundamental policy on the national level and its responsibility toward the Arab nation's national issues, the foremost of which is the Palestinian issue.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih sent a cable to the Tunisian president yesterday in which he welcomed the emergency summit designed to discuss the current Arab situation in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

SENIOR OFFICAL LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 13 JULY

GF131905 Doha QNA in Arabic 1829 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] San'a', 13 Jul (QNA) -- YAR Minister of State (Legal Adviser) Husayn 'Ali al-Hubayshi left San'a' today on an official visit of several days to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Soviet leaders. He stated that he will hold talks with Soviet officials on fields of concern to the two countries within the framework of exchanges of opinion and experience. Talks will also center on the Middle East issue, the Red Sea and the situation in the Indian Ocean.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH PRC -- An agreement was signed today in San'a' with the Chinese construction company to develop and expand San'a' airport. The project will cost $7 million and will be finished within 18 months. The airport's current capacity will be doubled. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 Jul 82 GF]

AIRPORTS AGREEMENT -- A tri-lateral agreement between the YAR, Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to operate and maintain the YAR's airports for a period of 3 years was signed here last night. The accord provided the UNDP to train YAR nationals in operating and maintaining the airport equipment in the country. Saudi Arabia will pay $5 million to contract international experts and purchase required equipment for the airport. The agreement was signed by Fathi Salim, YAR's undersecretary for planning; 'Abd al-'Aziz Khamis, director of Saudi projects bureau here; and the UNDP representative in San'a'. [Text] (Manama WAKH in English 1650 GMT 11 Jul 82 GF]

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES 14 JULY

JN141032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Cairo from Amman today on a 2-day visit to Egypt. The visit comes within the course of a tour of the region to discuss the European role in the efforts being exerted to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

Genscher was met at the airport by [Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who made a statement in which he welcomed the German guest and said: I am looking forward to the talks we will hold today.

Genscher will also meet tomorrow with President Husni Mubarak.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he is certain Genscher's visit to Egypt will help deepen the mutual understanding between the two countries. He said the situation in the Middle East has recently deteriorated to a point threatening all peace prospects in the region. This, he added, calls for absolute cooperation and efforts from all those interested in achieving peace in this part of the world. Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the situation in Lebanon will be one of the main topics of his talks with Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The FRG foreign minister also made a statement. He said he agreed with Kamal Hasan 'Ali that the visit is taking place at a very critical time. He said: Germany attaches great importance to the exchange of views with Egypt. We know Egypt is playing a role in protecting peace and achieving a peaceful settlement in this region.

Genscher emphasized that this desire to protect peace fully agrees with the line taken by Germany to achieve peace throughout the world. He said: We will listen with close interest to Egypt's opinions and views. We know Egypt, under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, is playing a decisive role in this region.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 772

JN131611 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) -- A communique issued here this evening by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said the Iranian forces shelled residential areas in the city of Basra this morning, killing one citizen and wounding another. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 772 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The forces of the racist ruling clique in Iran shelled our units in the operational sectors. Our forces returned the fire, killing four. Our sacrifices were two martyrs in all sectors.

This morning, enemy artillery shelled residential areas in the city of Basra, killing one civilian and wounding another.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 July 1982

'SYRIAN AGENTS' OPEN FIRE ON BORDERPOST

JN132027 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] A responsible military source has stated that at 0100 on 13 July a group of Syrian agents opened fire with light weapons on the Iraqi borderpost of Tall Mushrif, which is situated in the (Bi'r Qasim) area, 13 km north of the border area of (Bara).

The source added that the Iraqi borderpost returned fire and that the perpetrators fled in the direction of the Syria. One of the Iraqi borderpost guards was wounded in the incident.

IRANIAN ARMED FORCES LAUNCH ATTACK 13 JULY

General Command Communique

JN132230 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Unnumbered communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command -- date not given]

[Text] We have received the following communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Great Iraqi people, the sons of our glorious Arab nation: Despite all the peaceful stands that Iraq has adopted -- the latest being the decision by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council on 10 June and the decision that leader President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, made on 20 June concerning the withdrawal from Iran where our valiant armed forces units were present to protect our land and cities, withdrawal which effectively has taken place and which was announced officially on 29 June 1982 — despite all these stands and Iraq's approval of the UN Security Council resolution issued yesterday which unanimously called for halting the war and reaching a just and honorable peaceful settlement, the Iranian enemy attacked the operational theater in the Basra sector at 2200 today, 13 July, in an attempt to cross Iraq's international borders.

The Iranian enemy, which is involved in the suspect schemes, reaffirms once again its designs for aggression and expansion against Iraq and the Arab nation. These designs coincide with the treacherous Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people.

We declare to the world at large that the great Iraqi people and their valiant army will fight the insolent enemy and will repulse it to protect the territory, honor and dignity of Iraq and to defend the Arab nation.

The clique of aggression and expansion which is ruling in Tehran and is involved in the schemes of treachery with the Zionist enemy will only obtain deception and shame from its evil intentions.

God is great, and glory to the great Iraqi people, their valiant army and the glorious Arab nation.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

INA Analysis

JN140855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jul (INA) -- The Iraqi Armed Forces General Command announced after midnight last night that the Iranian enemy forces attacked our operational sectors in the Basra area at 1800 GMT in a desperate attempt to cross Iraq's international border.

Thus, the Iranian rulers confirm once again their aggressive and expansionist designs against Iraq and the Arab homeland.

The Iranian attack coincides with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. This attack has also shown that the Tehran and Tel Aviv rulers entertain the same expansionist and aggressive designs against the Arab countries. Both of them also show complete disregard for international pacts and resolutions. Israel has refused and still refuses to honor the resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly following its invasion of Lebanon. Iran has also refused to honor the unanimous resolution adopted by the UN Security Council the day before yesterday calling for a cease-fire and the suspension of all military operations between Iraq and Iran.

The Iranian rulers have found themselves very much in harmony with the behavior of the Israeli rulers toward the Arab countries and their attitude toward UN institutions and resolutions.

Iraq, which was forced earlier in the dispute to enter deep into Iran to ward off an aggression against its border towns and villages and to prevent Iran from achieving its aggressive and expansionist designs, had adopted a highly positive and responsible attitude toward UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and all mediation commissions.

As a matter of fact, Iraq went further than that. On 10 June, the Iraqi Revolution Command Council decided on the withdrawal of Iraqi forces which were inside Iran to protect Iraq. The withdrawal was indeed accomplished on 29 June. It was officially announced by President Saddam Husayn. Furthermore, Iraq agreed to the resolution adopted by the UN Security Council the day before yesterday.

However, the Tehran rulers began beating the war drums, just as they did before the September 1980 battle. They were gripped by war hysteria. They carried out an attack on the Basra sector in southern Iraq, only a few hours after the adoption of the recent UN Security Council resolution on the Iraq-Iran dispute.

In other words, the Iranian rulers are behaving exactly the same way as Israel is behaving now in Lebanon, and as it used to behave before in its attacks on the Arab nation.

Many observers have noted that whenever Iraq takes serious and responsible steps to facilitate a negotiated peaceful and honorable solution to the armed conflict between the two isdes through direct or indirect means, the Tehran rulers are gripped by war fever and try to involve the Iranian peoples in more destruction and ruin.

The Iranian rulers seem to quickly forget that the Iraqi forces, which have remained inside Iran for more than 21 months and which failed to remove them from their positions, still enjoy great fighting capability. To the Iraqis -- people and army -- the withdrawal of Iraqi forces to the international border means that the continuation of the Iranian aggression in the new circumstances will result in fiercer fighting and greater destruction to the aggressor and its forces.

The Iraqi people and army will fight with a stronger will and determination so as to repulse the aggression, protect Iraq and defend the Arab nation.

'Hundreds' of Iranian POW's

JN140901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jul (INA) -- The INA correspondent reports that hundreds of Iranian soldiers have been captured by the Iraqi forces.

In an urgent dispatch from Basra this morning, the correspondent says the operations of evacuating the prisoners to the rear are continuing.

The correspondent affirmed that the Iraqi forces are continuing to repulse the aggressive Iranian forces and to teach them unforgettable, eloquent lessons.

The Armed Forces General Command had announced after midnight last night that the Iranian enemy launched an attack on the Basra operational sectors in an attempt to cross Iraq's international border.

The statement said that the clique of aggression and expansion ruling in Tehran will only reap disappointment and disgrace from its evil intentions and that the great Iraqi people and their valiant army will fight the enemy and repulse him, protect Iraq, its honor and dignity and defend the Arab nation.

Counterattack, Iranian Retreat

JN140913 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 0855 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Communique No 773 issued by the Armed Forces Command on 14 July]

[Text] At 2200 last night, the Iranian enemy carried out a new attack on our territory. It penetrated our international border in the Basra sector on a front 10 km long and 10 km deep. Our valiant forces succeeded, at first light this morning, in checking the enemy advance and containing its thrust.

Since 1000 this morning, our armed forces began their counterattack on the enemy force, inflicting heavy losses. The enemy began retreating under the courageous blows of our heoric forces, leaving behind large numbers of dead and wounded.

Our forces also captured several of the enemy. Our forces are still chasing the enemy's retreating remnants and dealing them strong blows.

We are determined, with God's help and the vigor of the devout sons of the brave Iraqi Army and great people, to crush the aggression and teach the enemy eloquent lessons to be added to the other eloquent lessons taught to it in our battles during the past 2 years. Victory is from God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 July 1982

Air Force Retaliates

JN141038 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1025 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The mean Iranian enemy today strafed residential areas and economic installations in the towns of Basra, Al-Faw and Abu al-Kasib. Enemy strafing caused some losses and damage in these towns.

In reply to this treacherous aggression and to confirm our earlier warnings that we will strongly retaliate for every aggression on our towns and vital installations, our brave air force today carried out daring raids on enemy economic installations in the Iranian towns of Ilam, Kermanshah and Khorramabad.

We repeat our warning to the criminal enemy that any aggression on our towns and vital economic installations will meet with firm and immediate retaliation.

MINISTER JASIM RIDICULES IRANIAN ALLEGATIONS

JN131357 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA) -- Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Iraqi minister of culture and information, has described the Tehran rulers' allegations of an Iraqi build-up on the borders in preparation for a new offensive as ridiculous and untrue.

Speaking to INA, the minister asserted that those who promote such allegations are actually blackmailing the Iranian Army and people and want to push them toward a great catastrophe.

The Iraqi minister ridiculed the intensive Iranian hostile propaganda campaign against Iraq as well as the threats to invade Iraq. He said Iran knows very well that the valiant Iraqi Army remained inside Iran for nearly 2 years without Iran being able to drive it out of the territories occupied in 6 days. He emphasized that the Iraqis who valiantly and honorably fought inside Iranian territory to defend Iraq would fight more valiantly and fiercely to defeat any force that tries to enter Iraq. If the Iranians try to fulfill their threats, he said, they will find 14 million Iraqis mobilized under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn to defend the great and strong Iraq.

Minister Jasim stressed that the best way of resolving the conflict between the two sides is to accept the principle of arbitration as proposed by Iraq and the presence of Islamic or international forces to supervise the cease-fire.

He added: Iran is playing with fire and is serving imperialism and Zionism. The Iranian rulers, he stated, will find a valiant, unified and strong army as well as a brave people who will give them a hard lesson and will turn Khomeyni's dreams into a bitter defeat that will put an end, once and for all, to the phenomena of expansion, greed and aggression against peoples.

The Iraqi minister stressed that Iraq strongly believes in the peoples' freedom and ability to choose their policies and ideologies. He said: We seek to have our own freedom in choosing our policy and maintaining the pride and integrity of our country and people. The minister repeated that Tehran rulers' allegations that Iraq is about to launch an offensive in Iran are meant to deceive the Iranian peoles who have uncovered their rulers' deceit.

The Iraqi minister of culture and information explained that the prevailing atmosphere and threats of war in Iran are similar to those that prevailed prior to the Iranian aggression against Iraq on 4 September 1980. He asserted that this atmosphere clearly reveals the true aggressive and expansionist tendencies of the Khomeyni regime.

BADRAN RECEIVES FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER

JN131323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in his office this morning. The two sides discussed the current situation in the Middle East, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the annihilation war against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The prime minister asserted that Israel's expanionist ambitions at the expense of Arab territories have become clear and are without limit. He said Israel's excuse about secure borders that accompanies every aggression does not fool anyone anymore. He said no sane person in the world can be deceived by such a futile excuse. He said Israel went as far as Iraq to attack the nuclear reactor that was built for peaceful purposes and was supervised by the International Atomic Energy Commission.

Badran said the Arabs want a just peace based on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination on their national soil. He noted the importance of an effective European role to pressure Israel to respect international resolutions regarding the Middle East crisis in order to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement. The prime minister praised the existing relations between Jordan and the FRG.

FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher asserted that a settlement of the Middle East crisis can only be achieved if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination are recognized. He said the current Lebanese crisis expresses the continuation of the Palestinian issue, which remains unresolved. He emphasized his country's commitment to the Venice Declaration, the principle of the inadmissibility of forcible seizure of lands and strengthening friendship and cooperation with Jordan.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian Ambassador to the FRG Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf and the FRG ambassador in Amman.

Al-Qasim, Genscher Hold Talks

JN131717 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim received FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in his office this afternoon. They reviewed the grave conditions prevailing in the Middle East due to Israel's continued occupation and annexation of Arab land, its disavowal of legitimate Arab rights and attempts to impose its hegemony on the region. Al-Qasim said the latest manifestation of these attempts is the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the heavy losses and damage caused to this Arab country. Al-Qasim said Israel would not be able to carry out its aggression were it not for the unlimited support it is receiving from the United States and some other countries, regardless of Israel's actions, which oppose all international laws and resolutions. The silence about these actions, Al-Qasim said, has been intensified by Israel as support for its actions.

Foreign Minister Al-Qasim compared the West's reaction to the Argentine role in the Falklands crisis and to Israel's invasion of Lebanon. He noted that the West took major, practical measures against Argentina because it resorted to force and invaded the Falklands. He asserted that Israel did the same by resorting to force to occupy and annex Arab land and refused to abide by UN Security Council resolution. He added that the basic problem, which is partically manifested in the Israeli occupation of Lebanon, lies in the recognition of Palestinian rights on Palestinian national soil. He called for joint European-Arab cooperation to bring about a just, comprehensive, durable and peaceful settlement based on UN Security Council Resoltuions 242 and 338, the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad in November 1978 and the contents of the Venice Declaration issued on 13 June 1980 as well as the eight-point plan of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Foreign Minister Al-Qasim underlined the need for PLO participation in the efforts to achieve peace and to firmly face the Israeli designs that are trying to destabilize the Palestinian cause and drag it into the labyrinth of side issues.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 13-14 JULY

VOP on Operations Against IDF

NC131517 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1445 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Statement issued by joint forces Central Command military spokesman on 13 July]

[Text] Joint forces units operating behind enemy lines last night attacked an enemy position near Jubb Jannin, another position in [name indistinct] and a third position in the Al-Mansuriyah area. They also laid an ambush on the Kifrayya-Al-Baruk road. Following these operations, the enemy opened artillery fire on our units' positions. Our forces destroyed 1 tank, 1 armored personnel carrier and 2 heavy-caliber machineguns, and killed or wounded 15 Zionist soldiers.

Meanwhile, our groups operating in occupied Palestine carried out a daring operation when they attacked a Zionist military patrol in the Janin area. The Zionist spokesman admitted the operation but as usual did not mention casualties resulting from the attack.

More Joint Forces Operations

NC131925 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] A joint forces unit has destroyed an enemy position and a communication [word indistinct] west of Al-Mansuriyah. Our forces were able to score direct hits on their targets. They fought for 20 minutes. The unit returned safely to its base after destroying 1 enemy vehicle and 12 machineguns. It also killed or wounded 10 enemy soldiers.

Beirut Security Situation

NC140645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] No significant security incidents occurred in the first few hours today. This indicates that the sixth cease-fire is still holding, despite intermittent artillery shelling of the combat axes in the southern suburb [of Beirut] yesterday afternoon, in addition to the boobytrapped car that exploded near the Palestinian research center in the Ra's Beirut area at 1820 [1620 GMT] yesterday. The explosion killed 2 persons and wounded 30 others, destroying a number of cars and the facades of nearby buildings. Security sources have reported that the Museum Road was opened in both directions yesterday afternoon and civilian cars were allowed to cross to west Beirut. The use of this road had earlier been restricted to military vehicles and pedestrians.

As we have already mentioned, the sixth cease-fire is holding for the second day running in Beirut. However, the 40th day of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was marked by military developments. The Israelis opened the Justice Palace-Museum Road at 1730 yeaterday and allowed civilian cars to cross to west Beirut. The use of this road had earlier been restricted to military vehicles and pedestrians. This step was taken after the Israelis had adopted strong measures at their roadblocks on the Museum, Port and Galerie Sim'an Roads and fortified them with more vehicles from an armored brigade.

The cease-fire was threatened twice: The first time was when gunfire was exchanged intermittently on the Al-Hadath-Hayy as-Sullum axis in the southern suburb yesterday afternoon. The second time was when gunmen ambushed an Israeli patrol on the 'Arayya road last night, wounding five members of the Israeli patrol, some of them seriously. Israeli infantry forces combed the area after firing flares over 'Alayh, Al-Jumhur, Al-Kahhalah, 'Arayya and Al-'Abbadiyah.

Further on Crossing Points

NC140731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Guarded calm continues to prevail in the combat axes. However, this calm is marred by sporadic bursts of gunfire without this leading to a complete violation of the sixth cease-fire. Security sources have reported that the Galerie Sim'an road is open to military personnel, diplomats and politicians; the museum road is open both ways to civilians and military personnel; and the port road is open to diplomats, the Lebanese and International Red Cross and foreign correspondents.

Blockade of Supplies Continues

NC140756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0710 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The supply blockade Israeli invasion forces imposed on west Beirut is now in its 11th day. The fuel and flour crisis continues because tank trucks and supply trucks are banned from entering the capital. Official contacts have intensified in a bid to open the roads for food and fuel. Economy and Trade Minister Khalid Junblatt has contacted President Ilyas Sarkis and informed him that the flour supply in west Beirut is sufficient for only a few days. Junblatt asked the president to have U.S. envoy Philip Habib try to get the roads opened.

Industry and Oil Minister, Muhammad Yusuf Baydun also made similar contacts that included President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, asking them to make endeavors toward allowing the provision of west Beirut with fuel, especially now that tank trucks are awaiting entry at the museum and port crossing points.

Israeli Mock Air Raids

NC140833 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Israeli warplanes intensified their mock raids over Beirut this morning. At 0940 [0740 GMT] they flew over the capital for 10 minutes, drawing fire from antiaircraft guns stationed near the Kuwaiti Embassy. At 0955 they flew again, drawing fire from antiaircraft guns in Sabra, Shatila and the sports city. The response from the anti-aircraft guns has been limited.

NATIONAL SALVATION COUNCIL TO BE ASKED TO MEET

NC140930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] For the sake of unifying the stands and employing Lebanese efforts for confronting the current phase, political and leading circles expect the National Salvation Council to be called to meet within the framework of the meetings and negotiations taking place for this purpose. These circles say that if this is achieved, positive signs could appear for the anticipated political solution to the crisis.

SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN, HABIB CONFER 13 JULY

NC131216 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended the meeting, which was held in light of the political contacts to achieve a practical solution of the Beirut issue. U.S. envoy Philip Habib, accompanied by Morris Draper, deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs; Robert Dillon, U.S. ambassador in Beirut; and Robert Barrett, U.S. Embassy deputy chief of mission; joined the meeting later.

Envoy Habib and his companions left the palace at 1205. As usual, Habib made no statement.

Al-Wazzan Remarks

NC131839 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] After a meeting between the Lebanese and U.S. sides -- which was attended by the president of the republic, the prime minister, the foreign minister, envoy Habib, Draper and Barrett -- Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Today's talks were special, if the term is correct. Our main concern was to discuss the supply situation in west Beirut and the end of the siege, which is affecting the lives of thousands of people. The other part of the talks was a review of the political and military situation.

Al-Wazzan pointed out that the talks are very difficult, because they are being conducted indirectly and with more than one party. We cannot overstep certain positions, because we may not reach the required practical solution, particularly since new factors that positively or negatively affect our current efforts emerge every day. We are seeking to direct things in a positive course as much as possible.

On Lebanon's stand on the proposed Arab summit conference, Al-Wazzan recalled Lebanon's principled and consistent stand to respond quickly and positively to any Arab summit and to the developments at the Tunis and At-Ta'if summit conferences. He added: We are holding contacts with all sides to determine a position that will preserve our Lebanese interests. Also, neither in the past nor at present have we failed to do our duty toward the Palestinian cause. Al-Wazzan emphasized that Lebanon still adheres to the working paper that was drawn up at the Tunis and At-Ta'if summit conferences. He said the Cabinet has been asked to convene tomorrow to discuss general business. He rejected a statement that the officials are playing the role of a spectator or postman. He affirmed that Habib put forward his proposals only after he had taken into consideration many of the demands that we had insisted on. This means that we have our say and can make our demands.

Meeting Held 14 July

NC141040 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis received U.S. envoy Philip Habib at 1000 today. He was accompanied by Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs; U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon; and Robert Barrett, U.S. Embassy deputy chief of mission. Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus attended the meeting.

Upon leaving the Republican Palace with his companions, envoy Philip Habib made no statement, as usual. Meanwhile, President Sarkis, Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus continued their discussions in light of their meeting with the U.S. envoy.

POLITICAL CIRCLES DISCUSS NEW FRENCH PROPOSALS

NC131706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Political circles in Beirut are speaking about new proposals which, it appears, France has submitted to resolve the [Beirut] crisis. Agence France-Press said today the French moves were the focus of the intensive political activities that have been held in Beirut to end the deadlock in the negotiations on the disengagement of forces and on the deployment of international forces to separate the fighters.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today met with French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry in the presence of Minister Marwan Hamadah after a working session Hamadah and Ambassador Henry had held earlier.

The French Ambassador and [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam then went to meet with U.S. envoy Philip Habib. Press sources have failed to obtain any information about the new French proposals. An official source declined to divulge anything about today's contacts and was content to say some new ideas are now being discussed in an attempt to end the crisis.

According to press reports, Sa'ib Salam has been trying since yesterday to arrange a meeting between Philip Habib and Hani al-Hasan, the PLO Executive Committee chairman's political adviser. These reports conform with what has been leaked by various sources to the effect that the Palestinian Resistance wants to secure Washington's recognition before it withdraws from Beirut in order to guarantee that it will be kept within the framework of the consultations which might be resumed later to resolve the Middle East crisis in general.

ENVOY DENIES TRYING TO ARRANGE HABIB-PLO MEETING

NC131847 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] In a statement to Agence France-Presse today, Paul Marc Henry, French ambassador to Beirut, denied press reports that he was seeking to arrange a meeting between U.S. special envoy Philip Habib and the PLO. Henry said: If I am asked to arrange a meeting between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Philip Habib, I will do so gladly. However, the United States does not want to hold direct contacts with the PLO.

SARKIS MEETS WITH AL-WAZZAN, AMIN AL-JUMAYYIL

NC140933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Meetings were resumed this morning within the current political negotiations. At 1000, President Ilyas Sarkis held a meeting with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. Earlier, President Sarkis received Deputy Shaykh Amin Al-Jumayyil. A meeting was also held between [Tourism] Minister Marwan Hamadah and Deputy Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil at the Republican Palace.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with Ministers Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt at the Government Palace. They reviewed some new developments resulting from the current consultations on the situation in Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN, PLO'S AL-HASAN 'EXCHANGE VIEWS'

NC131850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan today met with Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser. Views were exchanged at the long meeting. Prime Minister al-Wazzan explained certain useful things and asked for some answers.

JUNBLATT CALLS FOR 'CLEAR-CUT LEBANESE STAND'

NC141030 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0602 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Telegram sent by Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, to President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Israeli soldiers and officers as well as a sizeable segment of Israeli public opinion have protested the war in Lebanon. However, the [Lebanese] Government has not yet taken a stance on this war and has limited its efforts to evacuating the Palestinians from Beirut and, consequently, from Lebanon.

Therefore, before it is too late, a clear-cut Lebanese stand is imperative. This stand must take into account the Palestinian cause and its basic humanitarian and political interests, the reality of Lebanon's relations with the Arabs -- headed by Syria -- the reality of the Israeli occupation and of the daily and serious changes this occupation is imposing.

It is a must to take this stand — at least for the sake of history and to protect Lebanon from military adventures looming on the horizon and passing through Beirut to the Al-Biqa' plain. Lebanon might again have become the stage for a struggle among the great powers. In this big game, Lebanon might end up partitioned, fragmented, occupied or subjected to total destruction with dubious results. If we take such a sound Lebanese stance, no Arab state nor any one in the world will be able to blame us. Consequently, we will have preserved the Lebanese people's legitimate right to lead a dignified life within our recognized boundaries and to adhere to an advanced democratic system coupled with clear-cut relations with the Arab world. In reality, the Lebabese and Palestinian interests agree on an essential point -- preserving the Lebanese entity to prevent it from being politically occupied — and I will not now go into the dimensions symbolized by the term "politically occupied."

If the United States wants to tackle the core of the subject, it is inevitable that it recognize the PLO as a first step toward a total, lasting and honorable peace.

Therefore, Your Excellency and Your Highness Mr President, we want a clear-cut Lebanese stance. This is because France is more Lebanese than the Lebanese. The Israeli Peace Now movement and even the soldiers and officers, who have destroyed Sidon and Tyre and part of Beirut, are more Lebanese than the Lebanese. Percy is more Arab than the Arabs. Finally, even Amin al-Jumayyil has a better understanding of the future. Therefore, what are we waiting for, Your Excellency the President and Your Highness? [as heard]

JUNBLATT SAYS SHULTZ STATEMENT 'POSITIVE'

NC132132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Walid Junblatt, [leader of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement], tonight described the statement by U.S. Secretary of State [Designate] George Shultz on the Palestinian problem as evoking interest and as positive.

Shultz today told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Palestinian problem is the main factor in the Middle East and that it must be solved immediately, taking into consideration the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Shultz added that it is essential representatives of the Palestinians themselves participate in the negotiations.

Junblatt said: It is time that the United States recognized the PLO. He added: PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is the strongman in the Middle East. Junblatt added that Israel will not succeed in destroying the PLO as it had intended. Even if this is achieved, he said, a new and more tenacious PLO will be born.

In conclusion, Junblatt urged the United States to recognize the PLO as long as Washington cannot keep Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa in his post.

JUNBLATT ON U.S. APPROVAL OF FRENCH FORCE

NC140727 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A few days ago Walid Junblatt announced that the United States approved of the idea of a French buffer force in Beirut and asked him personally to obtain the Palestinians' consent to the idea.

Junblatt added: In fact, the point of U.S.-Israeli obduracy is the rejection of the international [dawliyah] force and the insistence on a Palestinian withdrawal, without any talk about an Israeli withdrawal and even without any demarcation of the line of Israeli deployment, as U.S. envoy Philip Habib has put it. This obduracy has taken the political solution back to square one.

AL-JUMAYYIL DEPLORES 'SACRIFICE OF BEIRUT'

NC121826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has called on the Palestinian Resistance to leave some good memories after the practices that have harmed Lebanon and the Lebanese. The Phalangist leader said it is inadmissible that the details of the armed Palestinians' departure from Lebanon remain the stumbling block, which is being translated into human massacres and heavy destruction and devastation, unless there is a premedidated intention behind the stalling and procrastination. This leaves Lebanon the great loser, paying the heavy price of Lebanese lives, livelihood and patriotic and national life.

Pierre al-Jumayyil added: If there are attempts to keep or insistence on keeping the Palestinian leaders, cause and fighters in Lebanon, the sacrifice of Beirut and its sons is no longer admissible or acceptable.

BARRI SAYS SHI'ITES WILL BE 'NEW PALESTINIANS'

PM091257 Paris LE MATIN in French 5 Jul 82 p 8

[Interview with Nabih Barri, leader of the Shi'ite community in Lebanon, by Marc Kravetz -- date, place not given]

[Text] LE MATIN: Do you no longer pin any hope on "Arab pressures" on the United States?

Nabih Barri: We do not need Arabs to resolve the problem facing Lebanon. They have done enough harm to this country.

LE MATIN: What do you mean?

Nabih Barri: Could this war have taken place without the Arab countries' nearly unanimous consensus? Not only has Israel invaded southern Lebanon but its army is besieging west Beirut and may enter it tomorrow. Two Israeli wars are being waged -- one up to Az-Zahrani to ensure Galilee's "security" and the other aimed at destroying the PLO and weakening Syria.

LE MATIN: In your opinion, in what way would the "second war" suit the Arabs?

Nabih Barri: Following the Iranian victory at Khorramshahr, they visualized the Iranian Army at the Syrian border. It was a question of warding off the threat hanging over the entire Gulf and Saudi Arabia. Israel has done the work which the Arabs themselves were unable to do.

LE MATIN: Against the Palestinians as well?

Nabih Barri: Israel had its own objectives in the affair. All the same, I would like to add that those who believed -- whether in good or bad faith -- that it was necessary to go to Beirut to destroy the "hotbed of international terrorism" will soon realize that if the PLO disappears, terrorism will reappear and will be more than anything we have known in the past.

Once thrown out of Lebanon and deprived of any refuge the Palestinians will no longer have anything to lose and, furthermore, they will feel with some justification that they have been betrayed by the entire world, including those who claim to be their friends or allies.

LE MATIN: But have you yourself not agreed that the PLO must leave Beirut?

Nabih Barri: I have said nothing of the sort. I have merely said the time has come for the Palestinian Resistance to face up to reality. It has been defeated militarily and its defeat could become much more serious. I have no wish to heap criticisms on the Palestinians but I believe that it is time they radically changed their political strategy.

LE MATIN: In your opinion, should the leadership and combatants leave Beirut or not?

Nabih Barri: This is not my opinion but a consequence of the balance of forces.

LE MATIN: So you can see no future for the Palestinians in Lebanon?

Nabih Barri: Why talk about the Palestinians only? Is the problem faced by the Palestinians the only problem in Lebanon? I am aware of the tragedy they are experiencing but does my people's tragedy count for nothing? In view of what has just happened in southern Lebanon, with thousands of casualties and tens of thousands of refugees and homeless people and the destruction of Burj al-Barajinah, let no one, not even a Palestinian, come to say to me: "My problem is more important than yours."

LE MATIN: The Israelis have repeatedly stated that they do not want to occupy "a single inch of Lebanese territory." Do you believe this?

Nabih Barri: I am really afraid. Not of what the Israelis are saying but of what they are doing -- the arrival of merchants and businessmen who are beginning to consider the possibility of settling in the south, the development of an airport at Ansar near An-Nabatiyah, and the invasion of suqs [markets] in the south by Israeli products -- these are not signs of temporary occupation. There have been other signs -- the plan for opening an Israeli bank near Sidon, the appointment of civilian governors side by side with military governors and political repression not only against the Palestinians but also against well-known Nationalist Movement and Amal militants.

LE MATIN: Some foreign journalists who have come from Israel and who have been traveling through occupied southern Lebanon assert that people from Amal have been working with the Israelis quite harmoniously.

Nabih Barri: The Israelis have sought not to offend Shi'ite villagers and have, in a way, been helping them to survive. However, Amal should not be confused with Sa'd Haddad's Shi'ite militia. Maybe certain people have wrongfully been using the movement's name because of its popularity. I know nothing about this. What I do know is that in several villages attempts to arrest our militants have led to demonstrations by all the inhabitants of the village concerned.

LE MATIN: Are some of your militants in custody at present?

Nabih Barri: Many are being sought. Thirteen of the movement's leaders have been arrested by the Israelis in the south and handed over to Sa'd Haddad's militia.

LE MATIN: Have you had any information on how they have been treated? Torture has been mentioned.

Nabih Barri: No case of torture has been brought to my attention. It is more precise to talk of ill treatment.

LE MATIN: If, as you fear, Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon continues, what will happen?

Nabih Barri: I wish to be clear and firm on this point. I do not usually issue pompous proclamations but I must tell you that if the Israelis stay in southern Lebanon, the Shi'ites in the occupied region will become, with Amal, the new Palestinians of the world and will even be tougher.

LE MATIN: The war has gone on for a long time and many, not necessarily pro-Israeli, Lebanese just want peace. Will the Shi'ites be an exception?

Nabih Barri: Did all the French people accept German occupation? No. Believe me, if the Israelis want to stay we will become their worst enemies.

We have fought against the Phalangists in the south. We have fought against the Nationalist Movement. We have fought against the Palestinians. Whoever has wanted to deprive our people of their land, impose his law on them and flout their dignity has found us on his path. We will fight against Israel as much as necessary. It is a question of conscience and Lebanese patriotism. It is also a sacred cause for Shi'ite Islam.

LE MATIN: You said you dislike high-sounding words....

Nabih Barri: These are not mere words. You have some knowledge of Iran, I believe. You can understand what a sacred cause means. Jabal 'Amil, in the middle of the occupied south, is a holy Shi'ite shrine. It is there that the first Shi'ite tribe in Lebanon fought against the Turks and against the Crusaders. It is a holy place for Shi'ism which is revered in Iran as well as by Shi'ites in Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. Jabal 'Amil is nearly as important to us as Jerusalem.

LE MATIN: Nonetheless, the question of west Beirut and, consequently, the Palestinian problem in Lebanon remain a matter of urgency.

Nabih Barri: Saving and rebuilding this country and liberating its people from occupation are matters of urgency. As a Shi'ite and a Lebanese, I want to be able to determine my future without any outsider trying to impose it on me. It is a matter of urgency that we all become increasingly Lebanese and first of all Lebanese.

LE MATIN: If, despite your pessimistic forecasts, a solution would emerge with respect to a national unity government, would such a government have to exclusively consist of parties and people determined to fight against or at least oppose Israeli occupation?

Nabih Barri: This is an important question and I would like to be able to answer it simply but I cannot. Some political leaders representing large factions of certain Lebanese communities have seen the Israeli army's entry as a "liberation." It is a complex problem which should be analyzed in detail, going back to the history of the past 10 years and, especially, the 7 years of warfare. I do not share this view, but I can understand it and as a Lebanese leader who speaks on behalf of the largest community, I must take into account the feelings of a section of the population. Those who believe Israel has come to save Lebanon are mistaken but it would be absurd to envisage any future for Lebanon without them.

Believe me, the Lebanese Christians will soon find out the truth with respect to Israel. Some of them have already realized that there is no such thing as a "good occupation." All Lebanese will soon realize this.

LE MATIN: You have mentioned a "military solution" as probable?

Nabih Barri: I am afraid that it is so but do not call this a "solution." If the Israelis attack west Beirut, the war will not end, for another war will begin which will be waged throughout the rest of Lebanon, against Tripoli and the region north of Al-Biqa'. Nothing indicates that such an offensive would be confined to Lebanon. The consequences of an Israeli attack against west Beirut would be terrible.

LE MATIN: If the Israelis nonetheless choose this option, what will the Amal do? Will you order your militia to offer resistance?

Nabih Barri: I do not wish to answer questions of this kind at present.

LE MATIN: I must insist: What will the Amal do if west Beirut is attacked?

Nabih Barri: I have told you that I do not like proclamations. We have done our duty since the beginning of this war. Whatever happens, we will continue to do our duty.

ANTI-ISRAEL MARCH HELD IN DAMASCUS 13 JULY

JN131456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A mammoth national march was staged in Damascus this morning, during which the masses protested and expressed their indignation with the Israeli aggression against fraternal Lebanon and stressed their absolute solidarity with the principled, firm and honorable stand of Syria and our armed forces toward the Zionist invasion. The march was headed by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; Comrade Mahmud az-Zu'bi, People's Assembly speaker; Comrade Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister; Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party Regional Command assistant secretary; comrade members of the Ba'th Party's National and Regional Commands; Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council [PNC]; Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, PLO Executive Committee member; the members of the Progressive National Front's Central Command; ministers; the heads and members of the executive bureaus of popular organizations and trade unions; comrade secretaries and members of the party's comrade branches in Damascus, and its environs, the university and Al-Qunaytirah; Humayyid Jallud, secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions; and a number of Arab trade union representatives.

The marchers gathered in front of the guest palace, where Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Ba'th Party Regional Command assistant secretary, delivered a speech on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. Safwan al-Qudsi, member of the Progressive National Front's Central Command, delivered a speech on behalf of the front. PNC speaker Khalid al-Fahum delivered a speech on behalf of the Palestinian Revolution. At the end of the march, the masses sent a cable of support and appreciation to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah delivered a speech on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, in which he stressed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is a link in the imperialist-Zionist conspiratorial scheme aimed at creating a new situation in the region serving the interests of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy after the Camp David partners failed to achieve the aims of their plan to subjugate Syria and harm its principled and firm stands toward our various pan-Arab liberation issues. He added: The Zionist enemy's aggression against Lebanon was premeditated. It was planned long ago, and its aims, stages and commencement were fixed with the prior knowledge of, coordination with and actual participation of U.S. imperialism. Comrade Mashariqah pointed out that the barbaric aggression against Lebanon seeks to achieve several aims, foremost of which is harming Syria through striking at Syrian military power and driving it from its firm principled stands as the only citadel of steadfastness and confrontation in the Arab region and the only trench of confrontation against the Arab nation's enemies. He added that this aggression also aims at subjugating Syria, because it has always been the protector and strong, sincere defender of the Palestinian Revolution, the supporter of the Palestinian cause since the beginning and the base of pan-Arab action in all its forms and dimensions. He said that among the other aims of the barbaric aggression against Lebanon is the liquidation of the Palestinian Revolution and the annihilation of the Palestinian Arab people as a step toward the liquidation of the entire cause of Palestine. It also aims at striking at the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in order to change the internal situation in Lebanon and destroy Lebanon as an independent, united Arab country.

Comrade Mashariqah said: Syria's decision to confront aggression and stand against the aggressors from the first moment was dictated by Syria's feeling of pan-Arab responsibility and absolute pan-Arab commitment to defend the cause and confront the schemes of the Arab nation's enemies. These schemes are aimed against Syria, the Palestinian Revolution, fraternal Lebanon and the entire Arab nation. Comrade Mashariqah asserted: Through the determination of our people's masses, we have managed to confront aggression; through honorable and heroic steadfastnessm we have managed to prevent the implementation of the aims of aggression. We also have prevented the enemy from reaping the fruit of its barbaric aggression.

Comrade Mashariqah stressed that the results of wars are not defined by a battle, round or stage, but by the final results of the struggle. He said: Our masses in this steadfast and struggling country, supported by the Arab masses, are determined to continue the march of liberation struggle -- the march of sacrifices under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the republic and leader of the Arab nation's march along the roads of victory and liberation, regardless of difficulties and expensive sacrifice.

Comrade Mashariqah said: At a time when Syria, the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement are facing aggression, we draw the attention of those Arabs who are silent and indifferent to what is going on around them -- as if the matter does not concern them at all -- to the fact that this bestial and barbaric aggression will not stop at its present limit. This aggression is, first and last, aimed at the Arab nation, as the Arab homeland is the eventual target of aggression. He stressed that silence cannot deter an aggressor or invader. What deters and checks the aggressor and invader is preparation, effective participation and decisive confrontation. This is the only method of repulsing invasion and protecting land, honor and dignity.

In conclusion, Comrade Mashariqah addressed greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad, hero of steadfastness and confrontation, leader of our Arab nation's march along the paths of victory and liberation and the heart of the Arab nation's hopes to attain its major aims of unity, freedom and socialism.

After the march, a delegation representing the Syrian Writers and Journalists Union, the General Federation of Arab Writers, the Palestinian Writers and Journalists Union and the Lebanese Writers Union handed a message to Robert Paganelli, U.S. ambassador in Damascus. In the message, Arab journalists, writers and men of letters denounce the savage Nazi aggression commited against Arab Lebanon by the invading Israeli forces, supported by [words indistinct] and capabilities of the United States. The ambassador promised to convey the message to his government.

In a statement to news agency correspondents, who gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy, a delegation representing Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese writers and journalists said the masses of our people will accept nothing less than the Palestinian people's restoration of their rights under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative. They added that the imperialist U.S. collusion with Israel is one of the main pillars of the invasion, which is aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause, destroying Arab Lebanon and harming the steadfastness of valiant Syria.

Al-Fahum Speech

JN132108 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A mammoth national rally was held in Damascus this morning during which the masses expressed their indignation with the Israeli aggression against fraternal Lebanon and stressed their absolute solidarity with the principled, firm and honorable stand of Syria and our armed forces toward the Zionist invasion.

Palestine National Council speaker Khalid al-Fahum delivered a speech on behalf of the Palestinian Revolution. He greeted the fighters in west Beirut and the Syrian Armed Forces, which have risen to defend Lebanon, proceeding from the militant pan-Arab principles in which Syria believes. After enumerating the objectives of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, particularly that of liquidating the Palestinian cause, Al-Fahum stressed that the PLO will continue to exist, because it is the Palestinian people's entity. There is no power in the world that can eliminate it. Al-Fahum also stressed that Lebanon will continue to exist and that it will not be a passage or haven for colonialism or Zionism. The enemy is an enemy of all Lebanese, regardless of their ideological affiliation. Any negligence in dealing with the invader under any pretext is national and pan-Arab suicide.

Al-Fahum spoke about Syria and the sacrifices of its people and army. He said: The Arab army in Syria has gone through the experience of a modern war. This army has always been in the vanguard and has always been sincere to the pledge. It has offered sacrifices and is ready to offer more sacrifices and to struggle for Palestine and the Arabs. There is also a patient Arab leader in Syria who rose from this great army and who has championed the banner of his people and army. He works for Palestine and the Arabs in the same manner that he works for Syria.

Al-Fahum stressed that the Palestinian people are a reality stronger than all colonialist influence and that Washington, which is preparing, directing and financing the aggression and sending its envoys to Beirut, is a mistaken as it was during its aggression against Vietnam, Cuba, Korea, and El Salvador. Al-Fahum also stressed that the Palestinian people will not accept any place other than Palestine for establishing their free and independent state.

Al-Fahum called for liquidating U.S. interests in the Arab region and withdrawing Arab assets from U.S. and Western banks. He also called for the need to use the oil weapon and to boycott U.S. goods.

Concluding his speech, Al-Fahum praised the USSR's stands, which support the just Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause.

HAFIZ AL-ASAD RECEIVES PFLP DELEGATION 13 JULY

JN132248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a PFLP delegation comprising Abu 'Ali Mustafa, Abu Nidal and Taysir Qabba'ah at 1730 today. The talks focused on the situation in wake of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and the need to confront it so it cannot achieve its objectives.

President al-Asad stressed the importance of continued steadfastness. He said: The time when we were frightened by the aggression -- no matter what pshychological and material methods and means were used -- is gone. Our fighters in the battlefiled have proved this. At the end of the meeting, Comrade Abu 'Ali Mustafa made a statement in which he expressed full satisfaction with the results of the meeting. He added: The talks focused on the most important current issues, particularly the battle the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and Syria are waging in Lebanon and their confrontation of the imperialist-U.S.-Zionist invasion and the threat posed to Lebanon's independence and its national and pan-Arab future.

The PFLP delegation praised the role of Syria and the Syrian Arab soldier, who has stood beside his brother, the Palestinian and Lebanese fighter, in confronting the Zionist enemy forces. Comrade Abu 'Ali Mustafa said President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated the commitment to pan-Arab principles and to protecting the Palestinian Revolution and fighting alongside it until the Palestinian people have regained their legitimate national rights.

The PFLP delegation praised this high and sincere spirit and stressed the importance of strengthening the brotherly and militant solidarity for confronting the current stage.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON PEOPLE'S WORLD COURT

JN140550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Yuriy (Dorgin), secretary of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, has declared that efforts are underway to set up a peoples' world court to try Zionism as a fascist movement. In a solidarity meeting with officials in Palestinian press, information and cultural institutions, (Dorgin) said the Zionist threat is not confined to its entity, Israel, but has spread to all parts of the world.

(Dorgin), who is currently visiting Damascus, has expressed his admiration for Palestinian, Lebanese and Syrian fighters in their confrontation of the U.S. and Zionist war machine.

BEGIN GIVES U.S. 'ALL TIME IT NEEDS'

TA141139 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer — live]

[Text] The main problem now is to persuade Syria to receive the terrorists. Damascus is being pressured from various directions: by Saudi Arabia, which is willing to finance the maintenance of the terrorists and which is financing the Syrian force in Lebanon; through political contacts with the United States, which will reach their climax tomorrow in the meeting between the Syrian foreign minister and President Reagan; and perhaps also by the terrorists, who are aware of the fact that the international community has unanimously agreed that they must leave Beirut. The terrorists also want to go to Syria because they realize that they will otherwise achieve nothing from the political point of view.

If Damascus reverses its refusal to receive the terrorists, the negotiations will gain momentum and the affair will be speedily concluded.

As for Israeli-U.S. relations: The time factor no longer exists. The prime minister has granted U.S. diplomacy all the time it needs to reach a settlement. Such an agreement would calm relations between the two countries and would allow Philip Habib to carry out the agreement which he says he has already achieved.

Contrary to what was expected at the beginning of the week, the Cabinet did not convene today. The main reason is that the ministers are not required to make decisions regarding ways to get the terrorists out through Israeli means, because — as was already stated — the United States has been allowed more time to carry out the political process.

U.S. JEWISH LEADER COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH BEGIN

TA141114 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1050 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The outgoing chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Howard Squadron, emerged from a meeting with the prime minister with the impression that Prime Minister Begin believes using the military option would be unadvisable because the IDF might sustain heavy losses, the civilian population would inevitably be harmed and because of public reaction in the United States and throughout the world.

Squadron said the prime minister had informed him that Israel had decided to be patient in handling the problem of Beirut and to allow further time for the political process. Nevertheless, Squadron pointed out, it is clear to me that there is a limit to Israel's patience. Our political correspondent Gad Becker spoke with Harold Squadron after his meeting with the prime minister.

SHARON TOURS LEBANON, COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS

TA132209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2200 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Defense Minister Sharon said today that the government still hopes to exhaust the negotiations on evacuating the terrorists from Beirut, although it seems that the chances of the negotiations succeeding have decreased. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Sharon spent the entire day in Lebanon, toured IDF units in the Al-Biqa' region in the eastern sector and followed events first hand.

He later passed through the Beirut area, met with commanders and soldiers, answered their questions and explained the problems connected with the political negotiations on the terrorists' evacuation from Beirut.

Sharon noted that despite the obstacles the PLO is placing in the path toward a solution and although it presents conditions which run counter to the positions of the United States, the Lebanese Government and Israel, the Israeli Government still hopes to exhaust the political negotiations although their chances of success seem to have decreased.

BEGIN, SHARON REPORTEDLY AVOID COMMITTEE MEETING

TA140726 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Report by Knesset correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpts] The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee is trying to maintain parliamentary supervision over events in Lebanon, despite the non-cooperation of Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Committee member Daniyel Rosolio (Alignment-Labour) yesterday complained to chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar that Begin and Sharon had avoided the committee for the past week.

Both Begin, who was scheduled to attend on Monday, and the chief of staff, who was due to attend yesterday, cancelled their appearances. Sharon was not scheduled to attend.

Rosolio said that such figures could not stay away from the committee at a time of political and military tension. He told reporters later that Begin and Sharon were "running away from questions." He also criticized Ben-Elisar for "not being firm enough."

Labour's Abba Eban complained in a letter to Ben-Elisar that "the situation has no precedent in the annals of the committee and is inadmissible."

Meanwhile Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM) tabled a parliamentary question to the defence minister and the justice minister asking what legal validity the government had given to the gazetting by Sharon of emergency regulations empowering IDF officers to arrest anybody, anywhere outside Israel's borders. Aloni noted that the regulations had been gazetted under Paragraph 9A of the Justice and Administration Procedures Ordinance on June 8, 1982.

Noting a number of contradictions in the text of the regulations, Aloni said that Sharon had virtually created a military government in Lebanon, which was unaffected by the laws of Israel, of Lebanon, or by any international code.

'Uzi Bar'am (Alignment-Labour) charged that Mikha'el Kleiner (Likud-Herut) had accused the Peace Now movement of taking Saudi money to finance its operations, on the basis of forged material put out by Iranian intelligence to blacken the Saudi name.

Bar'am said Kleiner had let himself be made a tool in a campaign by Iran to cause ferment in Saudi Arabia which would make it easy for Iran to invade the Gulf sheikhdoms.

Bar'am said: "Kleiner got a forged document from an Iranian intelligence agent."

REPORTAGE ON LEBANESE POLITICAL NEGOTIATIONS

Radio Assesses Objections

TA132001 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Ron Ben-Yishay -- videotaped]

[Excerpt] Informed circles believe that the terrorists indeed intend to leave Beirut if the United States and Israel accept their [11-point] plan. However, as far as Israel is concerned, this plan is almost impossible. Jerusalem views it as a sure recipe for the return of the PLO to Beirut after the IDF withdraws from the city in a few months. Under the 'Arafat plan, the IDF will not be able to check whether the terrorists indeed handed over all their heavy arms to the Lebanese Army. Many tons of arms and ammunition are concealed in bunkers and tunnels under the refugee camps. We will have to rely on the words of Lebanese Army officers which is not exactly an insurance policy, as is well known.

This is not the major shortcoming. In the negotiations now underway Israel does not reject the 11-point plan outright, but it demands reasonable arrangements so that all terrorists indeed leave Beirut, so that all the heavy arms are handed over to the Lebanese Army and so that the multinational force will not prove an obstacle to an IDF operation if, at some stage of the evacuation process, the terrorists have second thoughts and decide to remain. It is also difficult to assume that Israel will release its hold on the Beirut-Damascus highway -- its strongest bargaining chip. The negotiations, then, revolve around this.

Talks 'Leading Nowhere'

TA140606 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jul 82

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Excerpts] Israel is willing to pursue the negotiations for a political settlement of the Beirut crisis "for a few more days," despite a growing feeling among policy-makers in Jerusalem that the talks are "leading nowhere," according to senior Israeli officials.

The policy-makers, according to one senior official, are considering a "number of military options" which fall short of a massive onslaught on PLO-held west Beirut. "We will not adopt a line of action which the Western states (once) preferred," said the official, referring to British and American attacks on German and Japanese cities during World War II which caused massive civilian casualties.

"It is clear that the diplomatic negogiations will have to be accompanied by intermittent military actions. The question is only what type of actions and when," said one senior official.

Israeli policy-makers have apparently been influenced by the tone of U.S. President Reagan's message to Prime Minister Menahem Begin at the end of last week, in which Reagan cautioned that a "military assault" on west Beirut would "grievously affect our bilateral relations."

But at the same time, an Israeli Cabinet source last night denied an Israel television report that Israel will pursue the diplomatic process for as long as the U.S. feels that that process holds out a hope of achieving a peaceful PLO evacuation of Beirut.

A senior official in Jerusalem also denied that Israel will give the diplomatic process "30 (more) days" in which to achieve a PLO withdrawal. (He was referring to the statement yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State-Designate George Shultz in Washington, who spoke of "30 days" which he believed the U.S. special envoy Philip Habib needed to achieve the PLO's evacuation of the Lebanese capital.)

"We don't know where he got the 30 days from. We have no information on (how Shultz arrived at) this. It is certainly a very long time," said the senior official.

According to the official, there has been "no progress at all during the past few days," in the talks in Beirut among Habib, Lebanese intermediaries, the PLO and Israeli officials, and there are no signs that any progress is impending.

"No one seems to know the exact state of affairs -- not we Israelis, not the U.S., not the Lebanese and not even the PLO," said a senior Cabinet minister last night. "But one thing is clear: The PLO will not remain in Beirut, we won't stand for it."

The minister was repeating a statement made by Begin published in yesterday's MA'ARIV. "I'm convinced the terrorists will leave Lebanon. As I've already announced, not one of them will remain there."

Begin also said that he has not "lost hope" in the possibility of achieving a diplomatic solution. Begin said Israel must act with "common sense and patience."

"The feeling has grown that there is a need for action which is not political," said the senior minister, alluding to implementation of a military option.

The Cabinet may meet today or tomorrow to review the situation, said one official.

"Time is working against us," said a senior official in Jerusalem, echoing the argument made by Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon during the start of the siege of west Beirut last month when he argued for immediate military action.

It is understood that a number of Cabinet ministers, including senior ones, are opposed to a large-scale onslaught on west Beirut, which could lead to a large number of IDF casualties and to huge civilian losses.

"But those who say 'no' (to the military option) must present an alternative," said the senior official. "Israel cannot agree to a continued war of attrition (in Beirut). The present situation cannot continue."

Two of the PLO's initial demands -- that a PLO political office remain behind in Beirut and that two PLO units stay in Lebanon as part of the regular Lebanese Army have dropped out of sight in recent days. Israel officially opposed these demands.

Informed sources in Jerusalem said that Habib's negotiating strategy in Beirut has been first to hammer out an agreement with the PLO. Once such an agreement is reached, he will present it to Israel and argue out its clauses with Israeli officials. "Habib, quite sensibly, does not want to fight on "two fronts," simultaneously against the PLO and the Israelis," explained the source.

Israeli sources last night said: "It is difficult to imagine that Israel would block a settlement over the issue of the office and the two units." They suggested that Israel refuse to allow a "political office" or to give that office responsibility for representing Palestinian interests in Lebanon "because this would constitute a measure of recognition of the PLO."

But the source implied that an "office" not designated "political" or "representative" might not be unacceptable in a final settlement.

"However, these issues remain peripheral [no closing quote mark as published]. "The main problem remains whether the PLO will agree to leave Beirut -- and the sincerity of their declarations in this respect remain suspect," said one official.

REACTION TO SHULTZ CONFIRMATION HEARING REMARKS

'Likely To Arouse Concern'

TA131829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] There has been no official reaction in Jerusalem yet to George Shultz' comment that American envoy Philip Habib may need another full month to wind up his political contacts to get the terrorists out of west Beirut. Reporter David Essing has this unofficial reaction:

[Begin recording] There is no question that George Shultz was representing the Reagan administration's position on west Beirut when he appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today. Tonight Israeli policymakers will be carefully studying his remarks.

Unofficial Israeli observers say another 30 days for contacts, that Shultz disclosed, will very likely arouse concern in Jerusalem. Thirty days more undoubtedly exceed Israeli expectations. Israeli spokesmen have been repeatedly stressing for some time now that Israel's patience is nearly exhausted and that time is running out.

The observers say that another 30 days is tantamount to giving the terrorists a month's breathing space. Israel has also accused the PLO of deceiving American envoy Philip Habib with stalling tactics to buy more time. The observers say that the Reagan administration would appear to be going along with the PLO's game. At the last Israeli Cabinet meeting there was a growing awareness among ministers that the PLO is dragging its feet in the contacts. The observers also say that another month increases the risk of a war of attrition with the terrorists. [end recording]

'Sources' See Benefit for PLO

TA140548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal -- live]

[Excerpt] As we heard yesterday, President Reagan's secretary of state-designate, Geroge Shultz, has estimated it would take 1 month to reach a settlement with the terrorists. Commenting on this remark, informed [Israeli] sources said that such a period of grace would enable the terrorists to recover and would prevent Israel from attaining the achievements it seeks in Lebanon. If the negotiations do proceed for a month, the sources go on to say, this would benefit the terrorists and enable them to amass international pressure against Israel and even to leave a large presence in west Beirut.

Observers point out that, contrary to previous crises in Lebanon, the U.S. administration is now pervaded with a spirit of pessimism regarding all the issues related to the negotiations. Presumably, the remarks in this spirit by President Reagan have a bearing on the position of the U.S. mediator, Philip Habib. Israel is now apprehensive about the possibility -- which has not yet materialized -- that as the negotiations drag on and get more complex the Americans might soften their position toward the PLO and toughen their approach toward Israel.

It should be reiterated that such a situation has not yet emerged. However, changes in the U.S. positions have already occurred and such things have been known to happen in the past. Nevertheless, the spirit of pessimism in Washington may be another U.S. attempt to exert pressure on the terrorists who are coordinating their positions with Syria.

MA'ARIV Sees New U.S. Policy

TA140922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Jul 82

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV believes that the end has come to Israel's period of grace with the U.S. administration upon the first appearance of George Shultz before the Senate committee. The secretary of state-designate made it crystal clear that there has been a change in U.S. policy in the Middle East. The emphasis on the need to settle the Palestinian problem, the criticism against the settlements and the dismissal of mayors in Judaea and Samaria, the threat regarding the IDF's entry into West Beirut -- all these combined are a declaration of intent likely to arouse concern in Jerusalem.

FRENCH ENVOY PROTESTS BEIRUT EMBASSY DAMAGE

TA131628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The French ambassador to Israel discussed with the Israeli foreign minister the damage done in Beirut to the French ambassador's residence by Israeli shelling on 11 July. The French External Relations Ministry spokesman reported that the matter was raised when Ambassador Bonnefous was called to the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry to receive Israel's protest to President Mitterrand's remarks in Hungary. It was reported yesterday that the terrorists set up katyusha luanchers at the ambassador's residence in west Beirut and it seems that the house was damaged when the IDF returned fire at the terrorists.

BATTLE INSTRUCTIONS INCREASE IDF VULNERABILITY

TA130802 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Mordekhay Barqay]

[Text] The desire not to obstruct the political contacts forced the IDF to reformulate its fire policy in Beirut, which in the last few days has been marked by utmost restraint.

Some IDF units conducting exchanges of fire with the terrorists, particularly south of Beirut, found themselves in positions vulnerable to hits, especially by RPG projectiles and Sagger missiles fired from close range. The nature of the fire exchanges was dictated by political considerations and increased the vulnerability of these units even more.

According to this fire policy, the IDF merely returned fire at the sources of the fire and avoided using cannons unless the terrorists used mortars, katyushas and cannons. Even in such instances the IDF's artillery fire was brief and controlled, as the incident on Saturday afternoon would prove. The IDF denied that navy ships were involved in the battle at that time. Only on Sunday, faced with a katyusha attack in southern Beirut against IDF units and in east Beirut against Christian districts, did the IDF massively retaliate with its cannons.

It was under these circumstances that nine IDF soldiers were injured Saturday. On Sunday our forces sustained nine dead and 28 injured. Two of the victims were killed in a direct hit by antitank fire on their armored personnel carrier (four Golani soldiers were killed in the same way 3 days before that).

A military source who yesterday pointed out the limitations imposed on firing, per instructions, described the terrorists' standard operating method in Beirut: When the IDF returns their fire using most of the means at its disposal, the terrorists demand a cease-fire.

After 24 or 72 hours they begin to violate the cease-fire by shooting with light arms, followed by antitank shells and leading up to katyusha volleys. Meanwhile the IDF responds in accordance with the directives on restrained fire.

RESERVISTS LAUNCH CAMPAIGN FOR IDF WITHDRAWAL

NC131415 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Jerusalem, July 13 (AFP) — A group of Israeli reservists has begun a national campaign for the return home of Israeli soldiers in Lebanon.

Four spokesmen for a group of 122 army reservists, including 17 officers, said they had not yet received a response to a letter sent Friday to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, in which they said they would not serve in Lebanon again.

They said each member of the group would decide for himself whether to serve, "according to his conscience."

In their letter the reservists asked, "where is this war leading us?" and said there had been enough deaths on both sides "after Israel invaded, bombed and destroyed." The group denounced "all efforts to solve the Palestinian question by force of arms."

Gadi Sterba, a 34-year-old artilleryman who served in Lebanon, spoke of his shock when contemplating the effect of the bombing of Sidon, where a part of the downtown area was totally destroyed by Israeli shells. He said no one was proud of the action.

He also said that although his unit aimed at specific targets in Beirut, the fact that the targets were located in the middle of civilian populations meant that non-combatants were also hit.

News Conference

TA140634 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by Yisra'el 'Amrani]

[Text] Peace Now has decided to suspend all public activity against the war in Lebanon until the situation in west Beirut clears up, a movement spokesman told THE JERUSALEM POST yesterday.

Police investigations chief Yehezel Qarti told the POST yesterday that MK Mikha'el Kleiner had not submitted an official complaint against Peace Now which, he alleges, receives funding from the Saudis, but only an "information item."

Qarti also said that Kleiner had not given the police the names of any sources, adding that Kleiner had no evidence to support his claim. "The police always treat any information they receive seriously, even if it looks imaginary," Qarti said.

Meanwhile, another group protesting the war in Lebanon made its public debut yesterday at a press conference in Bet Agron in Jerusalem. The conference drew three foreign television crews and some 15 foreign correspondents.

Calling itself Yesh Gvul ("There's a Limit") the group is made up of 112 reserve and regular IDF soldiers who have sent a letter to the prime minister and the defence minister calling on them to end the war In Lebanon and send the soldiers home.

Yehuda Meltzer, a Tel Aviv University professor of philosophy and member of the group, accused the government of committing war crimes in Lebanon. A spokesman for the group immediately dissociated Yesh Gvul from this charge.

Asked whether the movement supports active resistance to service in Lebanon, the group's spokesman, Gad Sternbach, said the group neither endorses, nor condemns, resistance to service. The decision should be made by each soldier individually, he said.

HUMAN RIGHTS LEAGUE CONDEMNS IDF PRACTICES

NC121509 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Jerusalem, July 12 (AFP) -- Wounded Palestinians have been tied to their hospital beds and brutally interrogated by the Israeli authorities, the Israeli Human Rights League charged today.

Writer Mordekhay Avi Sha'ul, chairman of the Israeli league, said at a press conference that wounded Palestinians have been taken to Shmu'el Harofe Hospital near Tel Aviv where witnesses said they were tied and interrogated.

Members of the Israeli Human Rights League condemned Israel's treatment of west Beirut civilians, Palestinians taken captive and citizens in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Speakers criticized the "arbitrary regime of administrative detention reserved for the 9,700 Palestinians captured in Lebanon, which contravenes the Geneva Convention."

Professor Israel Shahak of the Israeli Human Rights League noted that the situation in the occupied territories "is getting worse every day, mainly because of the pernicious role of the village leagues backed by Israel, and the increasing number of arrests."

Prof. Shahak said the closing of Bi'r Zayt Palestinian university for the third time by the Israeli authorities and the sacking of Palestinian mayors runs parallel to Israel's policy of "openly limiting rights to free expression in the occupied territories."

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY SATISFIED WITH WAR COVERAGE

TA140635 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Most Israelis are satisfied with the information they receive on the war and consider it to be credible, according to a JERUSALEM POST poll, conducted towards the end of June.

The poll was conducted by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute among a sample of 1,236 adults. There was an under-representation of men between the ages of 18 and 39 in the sample, according to Institute Director Sara Shemer.

Just over one third of Israelis think the information they receive is not entirely reliable, the poll showed, The overwhelming majority of Israelis rely on Israel radio and IDF radio for their information on the war, with Israel TV coming second as a source of news and the newspapers coming third. Few relied on informal sources and even less on foreign radio and TV.

When asked: "How, in your opinion, was the information supplied to the public about the war?" The responses were: not enough -- 29.5 percent; sufficient -- 60.5 percent; too much -- 8.2 percent; and undecided -- 1.8 percent.

A second question: "How do you evaluate the information given to the public during the war?" was answered: largely credible -- 64.4 percent; partly credible, partly not -- 28.5 percent; largely unreliable -- 4.5 percent; and undecided -- 2.6 percent.

Seeking to ascertain the sources of information during the fighting, and whether respondents sought out the foreign media, Shemer put a further question: "From where did you get most of your information on IDF operations in Lebanon?" The answers on six possible sources were as follows:

1. Israel radio (and IDF radio) mostly -- 82.5 percent; slightly -- 13.2 percent; not at all -- 2.2 percent; undecided -- 2.3 percent.

2. Foreign radio stations: mostly -- 3.3 percent; slightly -- 6.4 percent; not at all -- 82.1 percent; undecided -- 8.2 percent.

3. Israel TV: mostly -- 74.7 percent; slightly -- 17.3 percent; not at all -- 5.3 percent; undecided -- 2.8 percent.

4. Jordan TV: mostly -- 2.3 percent; slightly -- 11.1 percent; not at all -- 79.0 percent; undecided -- 7.6 percent.

5. Newspapers: mostly -- 54.2 percent; slightly -- 27.2 percent; not at all -- 13.8 percent; undecided -- 4.8 percent.

6. Friends, place of work, etc: mostly -- 10.6 percent; slightly -- 32.5 percent; not at all -- 46.8 percent; undecided -- 10 percent.

On further analysis of the various groups of respondents, including those who thought the information was insufficient and lacked credibility, Shemer found that they too relied on the local media, and did not resort to foreign sources.

MILSON COMMENTS ON POLICY IN TERRITORIES

TA132010 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ramallah, 13 Jul -- "There is no policy of repression or dismissals of mayors in Judaea and Samaria, but there is a policy of providing regular and full municipal services to the inhabitants of the area." The head of the civilian administration, Menahem Milson, said this today in an interview with Israeli Arabic language television.

Milson said that several mayors in the territories were not happy with the suspension of municipal services decided upon several months go after this had harmed the towns' inhabitants. They had also publicly expressed their disagreement with this course.

Milson added that if this was their position, they should refrain from causing unnecessary suffering to the inhabitants. He explained that there were laws making it incumbent upon the municipalities to provide full municipal services for the inhabitants' welfare.

In answer to a question, he said that the latest events in Lebanon had proved that the path of violence did not lead to any solution. For this purpose the negotiations approach was important, since it could lead to understanding. He pointed out that there were now signs in the territories that the inhabitants had begun to understand this.

MILSON ON W. BANK REACTION TO LEBANON EVENTS

TA091754 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 82 p 20

[Report on interview with the head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria, Prof Menahem Milson, by Dov Goldstein -- date and place not given]

[Text] The key words in Judaea and Samaria are: "It is not yet over...." There are those who say so and have difficulty concealing a note of hope that the PLO's military defeat will not ultimately remove it from the political stage. And there are those who sound and look neutral, by way of being an unintruding observer: So long as the PLO's future in Beirut has not been determined, they see no sense in replying to the question of how the war affects the condition, positions and future of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria.

Prof Menahem Milson, the head of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria, reads the political map in the territories with the cautiousness called for by his sensitive post. Lest he be caught exaggerating and assuming that reality may slap too rosy predictions in the face, he carefully abstains from making conclusive statements and deliberately allows doubts and hesitations to prevail.

The interviewer's conclusion: Whoever expected that the hard blow dealt to the PLO and the destruction of its military infrastructure would be conducive to far-reaching changes in Judaea and Samaria, would remove the PLO's threat, would ease moderate Arabs' apprehensions and would bring them closer to the negotiating table, had better wait patiently. At this moment there is no evidence whatsoever that this process will not take place, but there are still no indications in the field to strengthen its prospects.

Professor Milson is cautious both when speaking about the impact of the war on the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria and when referring to the achievements of the civilian administration in the territories.

To wit: "You know, the administration handles all the civilian issues but does not deal with the military and security matters; that was the principle behind the decision to separate the authority. In brief, the greatest achievement has been the curbing of the accelerated process that was underway here to establish a PLO-led regime. The PLO's influence has not yet been removed but the PLO's process of taking over -- which was at a very advanced and dangerous stage -- has been curbed. When the civilian administration was established in November 1981 -- that is, only 8 months ago -- PLO elements and those toeing its line were holding central positions of power. The people connected with the PLO and those executing its orders and policy were holding important positions in local authorities and at the head of public and economic institutions. From these positions, they could carry out the PLO's orders and impose its will on the population.

"At this stage, we have not eliminated the PLO's influence, but we have certainly curbed the process whereby the PLO was organizing and running life in the territories. Indeed, an open political movement declaring its opposition to the PLO and its way has not yet emerged, but several initial opinions and views in this direction have been aired.

Question: What were the main positions of PLO power from which you successfully expelled them?

Answer: The mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah, Janin and Al-Birah were explicit members of the PLO. For example, Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah was a central political figure in the PLO's alignment in Judaea and Samaria. He headed a municipal council whose 500 workers were capable, at his will, of imposing the PLO's wish on the local population: to order the closure of shops, to set tires ablaze or to order students to stage demonstrations.

This alignment of the PLO has been disrupted. This had immediate effects in the field and far-reaching impact on lifestyles. Since the establishment of the civilian government, the PLO has reported several times in its radio broadcasts, as well as in open and clandestine manifestoes, about a rebellion and a civil uprising among the population, such as was the case on the Golan Heights after its annexation to Israel. None of its declarations and calls has materialized. There were disruptions here and there but there was no rebellion, there was no general commercial strike, there was no civil uprising. The PLO lost its powerful positions and was no longer able to impose its will on the inhabitants.

Along with the disintegration of the PLO alignment and to facilitate the rise of those loyal to the principle that we are acting against the PLO and under no circumstances against the Palestinians, we developed a long series of civilian activities for the benefit of the population: We tightened relations with trade and industry elements and we helped them a great deal; we established close relations with local education officials; we organized complementary courses for teachers; we handled the problems of the Christian sects; we extended a great deal of assistance to health institutions; we encouraged physicians and health institutions to organize; a local physicians union was established; we helped to rebuild the public transportation system; we improved services to the population.

When the PLO declared war on the civilian administration, it realized exactly the significance of the civilian administration, which would not deal with military and security matters but which would only extend massive help to organize and improve civilian life. Today I can say that in the confrontation between the PLO elements and the civilian administration, the PLO has been defeated.

Question: How has the war in Lebanon affected the behavior of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria?

Answer: During the war in Lebanon the territories were calm. Until this week there were no disruptions whatsoever. This calm in part stemmed from the fact that the PLO and the people acting on its behalf from central positions of power were dramatically upset. When Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim at-Tawil were removed from their centers of power, the PLO's ability to make the inhabitants riot and violate order as a token of solidarity with the fate of the PLO in Lebanon decreased a great deal. It is a fact that during the fighting in Lebanon, the situation was quieter than during the Litani Operation which was a more limited operation than the current one. Also, the destruction of the PLO radio station in Beirut adversely affected its ability to mobilize the inhabitants of the territories.

The second element, beyond the weakening of the PLO's position and its ability to operate was: The war put the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria into a very embarrassing situation.

Question: Where they in some kind of shock?

Answer: No, I do not subscribe to this view. Over the years, the population of the territories has learned how to keep cool in the face of dramatic events in the Middle East. There is embarrassment, there is a wait-and-see attitude; the most popular words uttered by the inhabitants are: "One should wait and see how the affair in Beirut ends; it is not yet over." As far as the inhabitants of the territories are concerned, the most decisive point regarding the future of the PLO is: How will the PLO leave Beirut, if it does leave? Will it leave totally defeated or will it manage to get out not totally defeated and saved its skin politically. The actions and reactions of the inhabitants of the territories will be totally different in the future, according to the final result of current events in Beirut.

Another thing: Even if the PLO is absolutely crushed in Beirut and the inhabitants of the territories neither believe nor take seriously the attempts to mask the defeat with lies -- even then the political elements in the territories will not be able to act freely, devoid of serious external constraints.

The Jordan bridges are open; the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria carry Jordanian passports; they have economic interests and investments in Jordan and in the Persian Gulf emirates. It is out of the question that the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria should adopt political positions that would endanger their status and properties. Most of them will not pursue such a path, even if the PLO's defeat is absolute.

There is no doubt the defeat of the PLO has a great deal of significance for the inhabitants of the territories. However, even after this defeat, their actions and statements would be limited by external constraints.

Question: How do you explain the phenomenon that there were no riots or disruptions in the territories until this week but yet that they resumed at the beginning of this week?

Answer: The picture is complicated. The rise in the voices of those calling for maintaining the political status of the PLO — and I am referring to voices outside the Arab world, such as Kreisky, Nahum Goldman, the French and others as well as to the voices heard in Israel, which, however, few they are have wide reverberations in the territories -- have created hopes and expectations among the Arabs of the territories and have encouraged them to take action.

Question: Can you elaborate on the effect of the Israeli voices on the behavior of the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria?

Answer: On which points do you want me to elaborate?

Question: For example, last Saturday [3 July] there was a large demonstration of Israelis against the war at Malkey Yisra'el Square in Tel Aviv. The next morning, there were riots and disruptions at An-Najah University in Nabulus. On Monday, there were violations of order at Bi'r Zayt University. Is there any direct relationship between the demonstration in Tel Aviv and the incidents at the universities?

Answer: The facts you described and the chronological order of events are accurate. As for a relationship between them, I would rather not address myself to the subject.

Question: Beyond the embarrassment and wait-and-see attitude, were there any special displays of anti-Israeli activities during the war?

Answer: No, the workers went to their jobs, the shops were open, the matriculation exams were held on time. I would not say the inhabitants were indifferent to the war, but the total number of people from Judaea and Samaria who fought in Lebanon was very small. Therefore, there was not a great degree of involvement and solidarity.

I can disclose to you that during the war Arab citizens came to the civilian administration, welcomed the war against the PLO and said: "Keep on beating them until you have finished them off."

Question: Did these people include famous political figures?

Answer: Yes, some of them were outstanding figures in Judaea and Samaria. This utterance proves there is opposition to terror and a clear tendency to regard the PLO just as we do: as a terrorist element foiling every attempt at a dialogue between the Palestinians and Israel, as an element which must be annihilated in order to enable a dialogue on coexistence.

Question: Were there any additional expressions of this tendency?

Answer: Yes, various organizations are still afraid to express themselves openly. Yet in the paper UMM AL-QURA -- the weekly of the village leagues -- Mustafa Dudin calls, just as he has done publically in the past, for an initiative on the part of the inhabitants of the territories to present their case and to begin negotiations with Israel.

There are various signs that the PLO's hold is loosening, even if at this stage this is not connected with the results of the war. In the middle of the fighting, another village league -- the sixth one -- was established in the Nabulus area. The date for its establishment had been set before the war, but one should attribute importance to the fact that it was not postponed. This is not simple: There, in Lebanon, they are fighting the PLO whereas here, in Nabulus, a village league that is opposed to the PLO and its methods and that calls for negotiations with Israel is being established.

In the midst of the fighting, we commissioned a new school in Hebron and we started a water project in Nabulus. This also emphasizes that we have a war against the PLO and not against the Palestinians.

Question: Before the war, there was a report about a new party in Judaea and Samaria which would support the autonomy and the Camp David accords. Has this party been established?

Answer: The reference is to a group of educated Arabs which has been active for some time. It advocates the principles of progress and democracy. The group appealed to us for a permit to publish a permanent organ and the permit was extended to them. The paper is called TAQDIM (progress). The first issue is currently being prepared. The group calls for Arab-Israeli coexistence; it does not call for terror, which it opposes -- and this is what counts as far as we are concerned. After all, we are not making coexistence with the Arabs conditional on their acceptance of Israel's political plans and intentions; we make do with adopting a position that opposes both the PLO and terror. This is a positive basis for an attempted dialogue.

Look, the Palestinian nationalist paper AL-MITHAQ which appears in Jerusalem, criticizes the extreme nationalistic element -- Khalaf and ash-Shak'ah -- and claims their extremism adversly affects the interests of the Arab public. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj's call for an end to the municipalities' strike and for cooperating with the civilian administration for the inhabitants' sake should be regarded in this context.

Question: Is this a result of the war in Lebanon?

Answer: Frayj was also opposed to the municipalities' strike before the war. However, I assume he has now been influenced by the war and its outcome as well as by the dismissal of the Janin Municipal Council and the establishment of an Arab ad-hoc committee the night before he made his statements. It is clear to me that the PLO's attempt to boycott the Israeli administration has failed and has made the public suffer. There is no doubt that the extremist Arabs who executed the PLO's orders can now exert less pressure. However, this does not mean PLO pressure no longer exists.

Question: What do you intend to do now to encourage moderate leaders to join the peace process and, in your opinion, does this have any reasonable chances?

Answer: Activities are being conducted within the framework of Israel's political objectives. The realization that we are fighting the PLO rather than the Palestinians underscores and guides all our actions. This finds it expression in the positive attitude toward Arab citizens on all levels. The Palestinians have so far abstained from participating in the Camp David process because of the PLO's veto and the threat it entails for those who do not want to act as the PLO wishes, as well as the fact that the Arab states, except for Egypt, were opposed to the peace process.

Jordan's opposition is exceptionally relevant in this context. Jordan has not yet removed its opposition and this greatly influences the inhabitants of the territories.

One of the obstacles standing between the Palestinians and the peace process was removed when the PLO's military alignment suffered such a crushing defeat. The status of the defeated PLO is different from its previous status. The weakening of the PLO helps the process and may influence the readiness of the Arabs in the territories to join the peace process. However, since the PLO was not the only element that prevented them from joining in, even its absolute destruction as a military element does not automatically cause the Arabs of the territories to come out in support of the Camp David process.

Question: Yet, can the destruction of the PLO's military strength influence Jordan's position regarding the peace process?

Answer: Certainly, and if this is the case -- namely, if Jordan is now to join the Camp David process -- it is clear that this agreement, along with the weakening of the PLO's strength and the removal of the threat hovering over the heads of the moderate Arabs, may promote the chance of the Arabs of the territories joining the peace process.

Question: Will the policy of dismissing mayors and dispersing municipal councils continue?

Answer: There is no such policy. There is a policy of imposing the law. The PLO described the civilian administration as a threat to its status and called for a confrontation with it; it called for some kind of uprising against the civilian administration. The result was that, wherever it was necessary, the municipal councils were dispersed or the mayors were replaced. Today, they fulfill their duties in a proper way....

Question: With Israeli officers heading them?

Answer: In three cities (Nabulus, Al-Birah and Ramallah) with Israeli mayors and in two cities (Dura in the Hebron District and Janin) with ad hoc committees made of local inhabitants. The readiness of Arab public figures to accept an appointment and to serve in ad hoc committees on behalf of the civilian administration is one of the most obvious signs that the PLO's grip has eased.

Question: Has the agreement of Arab inhabitants from Janin to serve on an ad hoc committee on behalf of the civilian administration been influenced by the war in Lebanon?

Answer: Their agreement was given before the war and was not withdrawn in the wake of the war.

Question: In your opinion, is there any chance that the tendency of moderate public figures to fill posts in local authorities, instead of the dismissed authorities, will strengthen?

Answer: As I said before, the most popular words among many inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria are: "The affair is not yet over." They are waiting. Their willingness to serve on ad hoc committees will be influenced by the outcome of the war and other elements.

Question: Do you not believe that the war in Lebanon has opened new horizons for a dialogue between the Palestinians and Israel?

Answer: The PLO's military defeat certainly constitutes an opening for new possibilities and developments. The PLO's military defeat is a huge achievement for Israel, but it is not the end of the way.

ALGERIA

IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 16 JULY

LD131636 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Algeirs, 13 Jul (APS) -- Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi will pay an official visit to Algeria on 16 July at the invitation of Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, prime minister and member of the FLN Political Bureau.

FLN, ANC DELEGATIONS HOLD POLITICAL TALKS 5 JULY

PM131351 Algiers FL MOUDJAHID in French 6 Jul 82 p 5

[APS report]

[Excerpt] Algiers -- Political talks took place yesterday morning at the headquarters of the party's International Relations Department between an FLN delegation led by Lazhari Cherif, Central Committee member responsible for the department of relations with parties, and an African National Congress [ANC] delegation headed by Oliver Tambo, chairman of the ANC of South Africa.

The talks dealt with the latest developments in South Africa and Namibia, and with the attempts at intimidation made by the Pretoria racists against the African people. The two delegations condemned the South African aggressions against the neighboring countries -- specifically, Angola.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the strengthening of the Saharan people's struggle and denounced the moves aimed at thwarting the liberation struggles and creating new situations contrary to the African peoples' ideals, aims and aspirations.

In addition, the two delegations proceeded to analyze the situation in the Middle East -- specifically, in Lebanon, where the Zionist forces are attempting to physically eliminate the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

In view of the grave situation prevailing in that part of the Arab world, the two delegations expressed their active and specific support for the Palestinian and Lebanese people in their struggle against the Zionist hordes, aware that the struggles of the Arab world and of Africa are closely connected.

The two sides highlighted the combined efforts of the imperialist, Israeli and racist forces to delay the outcome of the national liberation struggles in Africa, the Arab world and Latin America.

COURT HANDS DOWN SENTENCES FOR TREASON, PLOTTING

LD132350 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] During public hearings on 15, 16 and 17 June, the (Al-Bulaydah) military court considered the case of those involved in the (Ra's ash-Shibli) incidents directed against the country's stability and state security. The accused were defended by lawyers from Algiers and Constantine.

Following 3 days of public deliberations, the court handed down sentences ranging from 8 to 12 years' imprisonment on the main defendants charged with treason and plotting against state security.

The court's sentences were: Benyahia Sabek: 12 years' imprisonment at hard labor; Ben Larbi Sahraoui: 8 years' imprisonment at hard labor; Oglu Abdelnour: 8 years' imprisonment; Obeida Jundi Alias Hadi: 8 years' imprisonment; Kadri Ahmed: 7 years' imprisonment.

The court also sentenced Ben Habib Sabek, Bou Hamdi Hasan and Bouez Saleh to 3 years' solidarity confinement [sign mughlaq] because they failed to inform on the criminals.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS NAMED -- Algiers, 13/7/82 (APS) -- Mr Ibrahim Ghafa was appointed as Algeria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary before the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Mr Mohamed Tahar Bouzarbia was nominated as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary before the Republic of Tanzania. Both governments agreed to these nominations. [Algiers APS in English 1308 GMT 13 Jul 82 LD]

MAURITANIA

GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED 13 JULY

AB140810 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A decree dated 13 July 1982, issued by the presidency of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSN], reports that the chairman of the CMSN and head of state has, on the proposal of the prime minister, reshuffled the cabinet. The composition of the new government:

Prime minister for national defense	Col Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Maj Ahmed Ould Mennaya
Minister of interior	Lt Col Ahmedou Ould Abdallah
Minister of justice and Islamic orientation	Abdel Aziz Ould Ahmed
Minister of planning and territorial development	Lt Col Anne Amadou Babaly
Minister of finance	(Chabi) Ould Ahmed Taya
Minister of fisheries and maritime economy	Mohamed (Tidi) Ali
Minister of industry and trade	Lt Cdr (Defli Mustapha)
Minister of mines and energy	Dieng Boubou Farba
Minister of rural development	Mohamed Ould Amar
Minister of equipment and transport	Maj Gabriel Cimper
Minister of water supply and housing	Mahjoub Ould Boye
Minister of National Education	Hasni Ould Didi
Minister of employment and management training	Yahya Ould Menkhouss
Minister of health and social welfare	Maj Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh
Minister of culture, youth and sports	Dr Youssouf Diagana
Minister of information and telecommunications	Mohamed El Moctar Ould Zamel
Secretary to the government	Ba Mahmoud
Deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Mohamed (Kadri Da)
Deputy minister of interior	(Ngem Loroi)

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN ADDRESSES NATION ON YOUTH DAY

LD091508 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Rabat, July 9 (MAP) -- On the occasion of the Youth Day, commemorating the monarch's fifty third birthday, King Hassan II of Morocco addressed the nation Thursday. In his speech, the Moroccan sovereign announced that efforts during the three coming months will be devoted to the problem of the future of Moroccan youth.

After he recalled that Morocco no longer needed cadres from abroad for its administration, which is an achievement crowning ceaseless efforts stepped up since independence, King Hassan II said perfection could be attained only if problems facing the education of the young are tackled with realism. The sovereign explained that the generalization of education was a duty for the state. Scholarships should only go to those who genuinely need them and the best criterion for this should be the rate of taxation.

This, said the sovereign, will ensure a better social justice, teach the young the spirit of sacrifice and effort and show international funds assisting Morocco that the Moroccan policy is not based on demagogy.

The sovereign launched an appeal to the political parties and invited them to put an end to demagogic slogans in order to face youth problems with realism pointing out that Morocco needed all level cadres to meet its needs and take care of its rural milieu.

The sovereign earlier indicated that the Moroccan people which has behind it a secular history had the vigour and boldness of youth, the perspicacity and the stability of adulthood and the wisdom of old age. This, he went on, enables it to show realism and determination whenever faced with delicate choices and without referring to the experience of other countries.

Thanks to these vigour and wisdom, said the monarch, Morocco stood up in 1975 for the recovery of its territorial integrity and ever since the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces struggle night and day for the defense of the country and the safeguard of the quietude of citizens.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES LEBANON, ARAB SOLIDARITY

GF121830 Khartoun SUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 12 Jul 82

[President Ja'far Numayri interview granted to Cairo AL-AKHBAR correspondent Adil Rida at As-Safa, published in 12 July AL-AKHBAR -- date of interview not given]

[Excerpts] I asked President Numayri at the start of our 2-hour conversation: How do you view the current events in Lebanon and what is your evaluation of the most important lessons to be learned from them? How do you view the means of confronting the current tragedy in order to serve the general interests of the Arabs?

President Numayri answered: Perhaps you still remember my conversation with you in Khartoum several weeks ago and remember what I said before the horrible eruption of events in Lebanon. You may recall that I expected this to happen. I did not construct my predictions in a vacuum; I sensed something was going to happen. Thus, I called on the Arab brothers to achieve Arab solidarity so as to unite and come together.

President Numayri also said: You asked me about the most important lessons to be learned from Lebanon's current events. I see many lessons. Let me first, before I list them for you, review what happened in the wake of the invasion. The following took place: There was a good opportunity for the Palestinian brothers to solve their problems. That was and still is the Camp David agreement. This is the formula that can solve the problem.

"There are those who claim that what is happening in Lebanon now is the result of Camp David. This is untrue. The Camp David agreements were supposed to achieve a comprehensive solution for the Middle East question. Had the Palestinian brothers only listened to Egypt's appeals and assumed their position in the negotiations, they would now be in a much better situation because the Camp David agreement guarantees solution to all their problems.

"Second, the PLO came under pressures from Arab and non-Arab parties. The PLO should have been more cautious and should have stayed away from the arena of bargaining, particularly on the part of the Syrian regime. This regime always claimed that it entered Lebanon under [words indistinct] to confront the battle and protect the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people. There were those who warned against being deceived by the false Syrian slogans. The invasion took place and what we expected has also taken place. Syria claimed it entered Lebanon to protect the resistance and Lebanon. However, it soon fell down and refused to take part in any battles to protect Lebanon or the resistance, despite the huge financial aid offered it for this purpose. The Syrian stand was not a surprise to those who followed things closely.

"Despite all that has happened, I still believe strongly that the issue will not die or disappear. What happened is a battle defeat and the battle must not strip the resistance of its fertility because the resistance is certainly going to win. The resistance has undergone an unequal military battle and Israel has won the round, temporarily. No matter how long the resistance's conflict with its stubborn enemy lasts, it eventually will achieve its complete rights. The seizure of the Palestinians' arms and forcing them out of Lebanon can never solve the problem. Stability in the region can never be achieved unless a solution acceptable by all parties is reached. Israel is under a great illusion if it believes its vicious fighting will eliminate the Palestinian people or force them to accept any conditions imposed on them. Israel may be able to suppress the resistance for several years but not forever. Israel's continuing stubborness will lead the region into an obscure future and will not enable Israel to achieve its aspirations. Anger can be conserved but can never be lost, particularly now that the entire world recognizes the just cause of the Palestinian question."

President Numayri said: "The lessons to be learned from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon are many and varied. Of these is the lesson that Egypt, which they claimed, following the signing of the Camp David agreement, had renounced its affiliation to the Arab world and its national responsibility, has proved by virtue of its wise and responsible moves that it cares the most about the supreme national interests of the Arab nation. Egypt's international move toward Lebanon's tragedy is up to the level of its pan-Arab responsibilities. [Words indistinct] while several Arab capitals treated the Lebanese tragedy in a sentimental manner, Egypt's treatment was factual, brave and sincere. Egypt's goal is a comprehensive settlement of the Lebanese crisis. Perhaps the most important thing the Palestinian Resistance should do now is assign Egypt the leadership in acting for the Arab's general interest. In fact, if only the Palestinian brothers had listened to Egypt's call and taken their place in the negotiations according to the Camp David agreement, they would now be in a much better situation, because the Camp David agreement is capable of solving the Palestinian problem."

President Numayri added: "The urgent duty of the Palestinian leaders now is to draw the lines that have been uncovered by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, to make calculations according to available facts for the future through clear methods and to reconsider their alliances and links. It is a must to reconsider the alliances and links that have been exposed by the Israeli invasion."

I asked President Numayri: Do you find it necessary to convene an Arab summit conference to discuss the Lebanese problem?

President Numayri answered: "I don't support holding this conference now because it will be an angry reaction that will not be proceeded by any wise and well-studied action. We want a brave confrontation for our problems and not speeches no longer believed by anyone. We want our actions to be actions and not reactions or counterinitiatives. Why didn't this conference convene before and agree on a clear Arab strategy? For such conferences to be successful, they have to yield clear and definite results stemming from our own Arab will."

I asked President Numayri about his opinion of the demands of some people to boycott some of the superpowers for their stands on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

President Numayri said: "I don't find the boycott policy useful because it doesn't solve the problem. I have always rejected the policy of negative confrontation and demand positive confrontation, along with continuation of efforts to convince the superpowers to adopt more positive stands."

I asked President Numayri: You were the first to talk about the victory of Hissein Habre even before the situation was settled in his favor. How do you now view the situation in Chad?

President Numayri said: "We in Sudan had a clear stand and that was the necessity for the Chadian people to determine their own fate by themselves without intervention from others. For this reason, we resisted Libyan intervention there. I announced this opinion in OAU meetings and expressed it to former President Goukouni Oueddei when he visited us in [words indistinct]. Our opinion was that there was a need to avoid a military solution and to emphasize political solutions and consultations. However, Goukouni Oueddei did not allow Habre to participate, while knowing that Habre had huge and strong forces and that he was occupying major regions in Chad. For this reason, he had to be involved in the negotiations When Goukouni Oueddei insisted on excluding Habre, the result was victory for the Armed Forces of the North and the escape of Goukouni Oueddei, who opposed the OAU resolutions. Hissein Habre took over [words indistinct] toward unity and the adoption of practical steps toward the achievement of national unity within Chad. It is ncessary to support this effort for national unity in order to achieve independence and prosperity in Chad.

The states around Chad should stop intervening in its affairs. I call on God to guide the Libyan Government to stop intervening in Chad's affairs and to stop conspiring against this neighboring country that requires every effort to achieve rapid development."

I asked President Numayri about the upcoming African summit conference to be held in Tripoli in view of Al-Qadhdhafi's anticipated insistence on continuing the policy of sabotage on the African Continent.

He answered: "I announced earlier that I will not attend this conference if it is held in Libya for many reasons, one of which is that Al-Qadhdhafi has played a big role in sabotaging the African Continent. He is still practicing this role. Another reason is that the conference itself was recommended by the OAU in its latest meeting in Nairobi. As has happened in previous conferences, this recommendation was not approved by the majority. Several African states still truely believe that the process of voting was not democratic and that it was accompanied by a conspiracy hatched by the colonel's delegation.

"Thus, these states believe that the conference should not be held in Tripoli. Sudan will not attend that conference and neither will many other states. Even some of the states that will attend will send ordinary delegations. The number of those who will participate in the conference will be less than those who took part in any of the conferences that have been held since the very start of such meetings. Moreover, Al-Qadhdhafi's role of sabotage on the African Continent has made African leaders believe that this conference will be useless."

I asked President Numayri about his opinion concerning the current situation between Iraq and Iran in view of President Saddam Husayn's decision to stop the fighting and to withdraw his forces.

The president answered: "Iraq's decision to stop the fighting and withdraw its forces deserves appreciation. We support Iraq's efforts to stop the war and achieve peace. This war has caused the loss of Iraq's and Iran's best Muslim youth, the resources of both countries or in other Arab and Islamic countries. Iraq's decision to stop the war and withdraw its forces makes us believe that it has started to think wisely in settling this issue through peaceful and diplomatic means. Arab and Islamic resources should not be [words indistinct] but should be directed toward what can benefit the Arab and Islamic states."

My last question to President Numayri was on the expected new development in Sudanese-Egyptian integration. He said: "Integration will proceed through fixed steps. The next few days will witness important steps that constitute a strong impulse for this integration. I will meet with my brother President Husni Mubarak and discuss with him everything that could guarantee the advance of this integration through rapid steps in order to achieve its goals."

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM KING FAHD 12 JULY

GF121911 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1522 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) -- Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayib, first vice president, received at his office in Ash-Sha'b Balace today Hasan 'Abdallah Qurashi, ambassador of Saudi Arabia in Khartoum, who delivered a message from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to President Ja'far Numayri on the progress of bilateral relations and means to bolster them.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA CANCELS ARAB SUMMIT INVITATION

LD132130 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The presidency of the republic has issued the following statement: The invitation the grand struggler addressed to the Arab leaders to convene an urgent meeting at Al-Munastir to discuss ways for Arab confrontation against the Israeli aggression on the Lebanese and Arab peoples were prompted by Tunisia's realization of the gravity of the situation which the PLO was experiencing, the enormity of the sacrifices the Lebanese people are forced to make and the likelihood of the worsening and further deterioration of Arab conditions unless the leaders adopt the necessary measures to bear the historic responsibilities they are called upon to bear.

In view of the seriousness of the situation and the need for an urgent meeting of the Arab countries' leaders, Tunisia proposed overriding formalities usually pursued in respect of summit conferences and the holding of the proposed meeting directly among those with the power to make decisions as has happened in similar cases.

As the desired result of the proposed meeting cannot be attained except with the participation of all and at the highest level, and in view of the total number of responses recorded by Tuesday, 13 July 1982 [as heard], President Habib Bourguiba has decided to cancel his invitation to the urgent meeting.

The great combatant, however, wishes to hold open his call to the leaders of the Arab countries and the national conscience in the present conditions which are fraught with challenges. He also asks the countries which responded to the invitation and which supported his efforts to accept his apologies.

The Tunisian president, government and people can only salute the great Palestinian Resistance, expressing its admiration for the sacrifices the Lebanese people are enduring for the sake of the principal Arab cause. It is confident that Lebanon will rid itself of the forces of oppression and treachery and will once more become a prosperous, independent and free country. It is also confident that because of its great leadership the PLO will inevitably emerge from its ordeal stronger and more capable to continue the successful struggle for the dignity of the Palestinian people and their right to their homeland and independent state.

KING HASSAN'S ENVOY ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE

LD131810 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis, 13 Jul (MAP) -- Abdelhadi Butalib, envoy of His Majesty Hassan II to Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, arrived here this afternoon, carrying a message from the Moroccan king to the Tunisian president in connection with the forthcoming Arab summit conference.

On arrival at Tunis-Carthage Airport, Abdelhadi Butalib was welcomed by the Tunisian Culture Minister, Bechir Ben Slama; the director general of the Arab organization for education, culture and sciences, Muhyi ad-Din Sabir; and the Moroccan ambassador in Tunis, Mohamed at-Tazi.

ETHIOPIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUTS SOMALI ALLEGATIONS

EA131916 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman today said the allegation by the reactionary Mogadishu ruling clique that Ethopia has violated Somali territory is not only, as usual, a deceitful act but also an attempt to cover up the chaos it has brought to the oppressed people of Somalia.

The spokesman explained that the deceitful allegations of the collapsing and reactionary Siad Barre administration are a vain attempt designed to distract the attention of the Somalis from the country's situation and at the same time to hoodwink world opinion.

The spokesman pointed out that the false propaganda that is again being launched against socialist Ethiopia by the Mogadishu ruling clique, itself disgraced and rejected by the Somali people fighting for their independence and opposed to the fascist oppression of Siad Barre and his collaborators, is an attempt to hoodwink African and world opinion.

The spokesman noted that the broad masses in Somalia have been forced to revolt against the dictatorial Siad Barre regime because of the decline of the Somali economy due to the defeat suffered by the reactionary Mogadishu regime following its previous invasion of Ethiopia, in accordance with its policy of expansion and aggression, and also because of the deterioration in the social (?structure).

The spokesman pointed out that there are certain organized forces in Somalia which, as a result of the crisis in Somalia, have now started an armed struggle against the Mogadishu regime. The spokesman added that the battle presently taking place in Somalia is between the army of the fascist Siad Barre and the Democratic Somali Salvation Front, the Somali liberation movement, and other internal opposition forces.

The spokesman explained that socialist Ethiopia strongly believes that the fabricated and deceitful allegations of Siad Barre once again reveal the Mogadishu regime's disgraceful (?face).

MENGISTU RECEIVES CUBAN HEALTH MINISTER

EA132024 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrativ Council and Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia and comrade in chief of the revolutionary army, today received and talked with Comrade Sergio del Valle, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of public health.

At a meeting held this afternoon in the comrade chairman's office, Comrade Sergio del Valle explained that in the course of his visit to socialist Ethiopia he has been able to see the revolutionary struggle waged by the Ethiopian broad masses in all fields and that he is full of admiration for our revolution. Comrade del Valle added that his country will continue its cooperation with revolutionary Ethiopia, particularly in public health.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu, for his part, thanked revolutionary Cuba for its support for the broad Ethiopian masses, particularly regarding health.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO CUBA -- A delegation led by Comrade Tekola Dejene left for Havana, Cuba, today for the fourth annual session of the Ethio-Cuban joint commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The delegation, headed by Comrade Tekola Dejene, first deputy secretary general of the national revolutionary development campaign and central planning supreme council and COPWE Central Committee member, and its Cuban counterpart will review the accomplishments of the joint commission and its plans for the future. [Text] [Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 11 Jul 82 EA]

SEYCHELLES

REGIONAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH MAURITIUS

LD110414 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Mauritius and Seychelles have agreed to set up an Indian Ocean commission to promote cooperation among the countries in the region. The announcement was made in Victoria by the Mauritian foreign minister, Mr Jean-Claude de l'Estrac, after a meeting with President Albert Rene of Seychelles. The idea will also be put to the Government of Madagascar tomorrow when Mr de l'Estrac arrives there on his first trip abroad since taking office in Mauritius last month. Mr de l'Estrac said President Rene had accepted an invitation to visit Mauritius in the near future. He said they had discussed what he described as the immense possibilities of developing mutual cooperation in various fields between the two Indian Ocean countries.

Referring to the close economic ties that Mauritius has with South Africa, Mr de l'Estrac said it was not in the interests of his country to sever all links abruptly. He said imports to South Africa amounted to about $60 million a year and large numbers of South African tourists visited Mauritius. With an unemployment rate close to 20 percent, he said, the difficulties of Mauritius would worsen if air links to South Africa were cut, but Mauritius intended to diversify gradually sources of imports and tourism.

SOMALIA

MESSAGE TO UN CITES 'ABYSSINIAN AGGRESSION'

EA131328 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre yesterday sent a message on the Abyssinian aggression against Somalia to the UN secretary general.

The foreign minister said in his message that the Abyssinian colonialist regime supported by foreign forces has launched unprovoked attacks on Somalia. These savage actions demonstrate the aggressive policy that the Abyssinian regime adopts toward Somalia.

The foreign minister further stated that during the past 10 days the Abyssinian colonialist regime and its foreign collaborators have been attacking Goldogob in Mudugh Province and Balanbale in Ghel Gudut, using aerial and ground troops. Fighting continues in those areas.

The minister said in his message that the dangerous situation created by the Abyssinian attacks is aimed at undermining Somali sovereignty. The confused black Abyssinian colonialist regime lately has been spreading cheap propaganda and a campaign of lies, in which it claims to be seeking peace when, in fact, it has been preparing the attacks.

The minister also said the Somali Government will take every step to safeguard the sovereignty of the Somali nation and will respond to such unprovoked aggression, which contravenes the UN Charter and international law.

Somalia, in accordance with the Article 5 of the UN Charter, has the right to defend itself and to safeguard its sovereignty, the foreign minister said.

The Somali minister asked the UN secretary general to distribute this message to all members of the United Nations in view of the threat the situation poses for regional, continental and world security and at the same time to condemn the Abyssinian regime's savage attacks on Somalia and to order their immediate cessation.

UGANDA

EGYPT'S GHALI ARRIVES WITH MUBARAK MESSAGE

EA132014 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] A four-man Egyptian delegation led by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, has arrived in Uganda to deliver a special message from President Husni Mubarak to President Milton Obote.

On arrival at Entebbe Airport, Dr Ghali told newsmen that while in Uganda he will discuss issues connected with the OAU. On technical cooperation, the minister said that his delegation will look into the possibility of forming a technical association embracing all members of the Nile Basin.

He was met at Entebbe Airport by Uganda's minister of regional cooperation, Mr Sam Tewungwa.

MUWANGA SAYS OPPOSITION SPONSORS GUERRILLA ACTS

AB132026 Paris AFP in French 1659 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Kampala, 13 Jul (AFP) -- The Ugandan Government would welcome with pleasure any information on guerrilla activities in the country, which, according to it, are sponsored by four leading members of parliament belonging to the opposition Democratic Party. This was disclosed yesterday in Kampala by Vice President Paulo Muwanga.

These four parliamentarians are Evaristo Nyanzi, Abbey Kafumbe Mukasa, Yafesi Sabiti and Alphonse Ntale. This is the first time a Ugandan Government official publicly mentioned the names of leading opposition members in connection with guerrilla activities which are concentrated around the Ugandan capital. Like Muwanga, these four parliamentarians belong to the Baganda tribe from around Kampala.

Muwanga, who just returned from a 5-day official visit to Tanzania and Zambia, reiterated his country's appeal to Libya to send back to Kampala Ugandan guerrillas -- opposed to President Milton Obote's government -- who, according to Kampala, have been drafted by the Jamahiriyah.

It will be recalled that last week, Ugandan authorities accused Libya of training and financing guerrillas who are opposed to the government in Kampala.

CHAD

HABRE CALLS GABON TALKS 'IMPORTANT STEP'

AB131124 Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ndjamena, July 13 (AFP) -- Negotiations between different politico-military factions in Chad are under way and the next meeting will take place on Chadian territory, Hissein Habre, leader of the Armed Forces of the North (FAN) said here.

Mr Habre, whose FAN took control of the Chadian capital on June 7, ousting President Goukouni Oueddei, was speaking yesterday on his return from talks with Abdel Kader Kamougue, leader of the southern-based Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), in Libreville, Gabon.

Colonel Kamougue was vice-president in the Goukouni government.

Mr Habre also said that the "door remains open" to other political currents in Chad and that contacts were already being made.

The talks in Libreville, which Mr Habre described as "a very important step towards national reconciliation," were attended by French President Francois Mitterrand's special advisor on African affairs Guy Penne and Gabon's President Omar Bongo.

In a joint communique after the talks, Mr Habre and Colonel Kamougue said they had decided to set aside for good their differences and to end their propaganda war in order to favour the holding of negotiations in a state of calm.

AFP REPORTS REFUGEES RETURNING TO NDJAMENA

AB132022 Paris AFP in French 1748 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Jul (AFP) -- About 1,500 refugees arrived on Tuesday afternoon in Ndjamena from Poli (northern Cameroon). A total of 15,000 persons were transfered from Kousseri, a small Cameroonian town separated from Ndjamena by the Chari River, to Poli when the program of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees [UNHCR] ended last May.

These people, mostly supporters of Hissein Habre's FAN, refused to return to Ndjamena earlier in the hope that their "idol" would reconquer the Chadian capital. Today, after FAN's victory, they are returning in large numbers to Ndjamena. Weary but happy, they exclaim: "Here is Ndjamena, the land of peace and rest."

Accommodations and reception facilities are somewhat lacking. The refugees will be temporarily accommodated in educational establishments. An old military barracks has been prepared to receive the maimed. [Words indistinct] most of the capital's taxicabs have been used to provide free transportation for refugees from the Chadian side of the Chari River to their temporary camps, while waiting to go back "home."

To avoid famine, authorities have asked the World Food Program to take over food supply to the refugees, replacing UNHCR. After the repatriation of refugees from Cameroon, about (?145,000) others will be repatriated from Maiduguri (Nigeria).

GHANA

PNDC MEMBER ADVISES AGAINST TRIBALISM

AB131514 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] A member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, has advised Ghanaians to avoid tribalism because it can destroy the revolution. Sergeant Akata-Pore gave the advice today when he inaugurated the army autonomous unit defense committee in Accra. He called on the people to unite and fight the enemies of the revolution.

According to Sergeant Akata-Pore, the enemies having realized that they are losing ground, have resorted to rumormongering, distribution of antirevolutionary literature and kidnapping to discredit the PNDC. He stressed the need for political education for the people, and asked people's defense committee secretaries to organize seminars and lectures for their members on government policies and directives.

The chairman of the committee, Sergeant Bony, appealed to the confiscated assets committee to speed up its work and dispose of confiscated vehicles. He suggested that these vehicles should be given to state institutions and professionals like doctors who need transport for the efficient discharge of their duties. The report of the committee investigating the abduction and murder of the three judges and the retired army officer should be published as soon as possible to let the people know the truth.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTRY ISSUES GUIDELINES

AB132005 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] District councils are to remain the basic units of government and are responsible for making bylaws, the preparation of annual estimates for all government service within their areas and the levying of rates. These were contained in the policy guidelines on local governments issued in Accra by the Ministry of Local Government.

According to the guidelines, the councils will have responsibility not only for physical and development planning but also for initiating and implementating policies within the district. Members of the district councils will be elected by all citizens aged 18 and above in a particular district. The national commission for democracy is to supervise the elections while regional councils will be constituted by two elected members from every district council in the region. Regional secretaries are to act as the chairman of the regional councils. No date has, however, been set for the elections.

Regional councils will be responsible among other things for the planning and coordinating of development programs of all district councils. They will in the first instance examine and approve the composite estimates of district councils before forwarding them together with their own to the Ministry of Local Governments for overall scrutiny and approval by the local government grand commission.

The guidelines also provide for a four-chair local government system consisting of regional, district, area and town or village councils. The town or village council will be made up of democratically elected members and it is envisaged that a town or village council will be a service council to provide leadership in communal labor, and social welfare services for the town or village. It will also render such special services as its supervising district council may direct.

According to the guidelines, the area council will essentially be a coordinating and supervisory council for the town or village councils as well as agent for the district councils. Members of the area councils will be elected at the ward level by all the various town and village councils.

LIBERIA

BORTEH JAILED FOR USING WITCH DOCTOR AGAINST DOE

AB132044 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Col Larry Borteh has been dismissed from the People's Redemption Council [PRC] and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment at the port stockade. According to an Executive Mansion release issued today, this decision to dismiss and confine Mr Borteh was taken by the PRC following a 5-hour investigation session in the office of its chairman, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel K. Doe.

During the meeting, it was confirmed by witch doctor Mr Subiba Kamara that he had been paid $1,100 by Mr Borteh to institute rituals that would lead to his reentry into the council. According to Mr Kamara, the former councilman had arranged to have the Liberian leader become insane or killed if he had refused to have him reinstated into the council. Mr Kamara also indicated that had the mission succeeded, he would have demanded $25,000 from Mr Borteh as compensation.

Meanwhile, the Liberian leader has indicated that Mr Kamara and his caretaker, Mohamed Sanckor, who performed as Sierra Leonians, would be handed over to President Siaka Stevens through diplomatic channels. At the same time, the council has expressed its indignation over this unfortunate incident and urged the Liberian leader to be calm, while relying on the power of God to always protect him.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS CHAIRS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

AB131547 Luanda ANGOP in French 1515 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Jul (ANGOP) -- An authoritative source has announced that the Angolan Peoples' Assembly -- the supreme institution of the state's power -- began its fifth ordinary session this morning under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-Labor Party president and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

According to the same source, the deliberations will last until 16 July 1982.

OFFICIAL VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION IN MALANJE

EA131232 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Ludy Kissassunda, Malanje provincial commissioner and member of the MPLA Political Bureau, recently assessed the political, military, social and economic situation in the province, during an interview with the local Malanje news media.

On the political situation in the province, Comrade Kissassunda said the party's main task is the promotion of new members from candidates to party membership and members of the party youth wing to party militants.

Analyzing the military situation in the province, Comrade Ludi Kissassunda noted the constant South African attacks against our country and indicated that the country's defense is a task for all Angolans. He said the situation prevailing in southern Angola is similar to that in Malanje insofar as banditry is also a tactic of imperialism here. Accordingly, Comrade Kissassunda said a compulsory curfew has been imposed in the province with the aim of annihilating banditry and ensuring the security and well-being of our [words indistinct] and fighting puppets in certain areas of Malanje Province.

LESOTHO

SEVERED HEAD OF MURDERED ANC EXILE FOUND

MB140928 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 14 Jul 82 p 3

[By Patrick Laurence, southern Africa editor]

[Excerpt] Lesotho police have detained several South African refugees for questioning in connection with the brutal murder of Mr Z.P. Mbali, an African National Congress exile, Radio Lesotho said yesterday.

Mr Mbali's severed head was found under a bridge in Quthing. His body was not found. His head, from which the right eye was missing, was identified by his wife and brother.

Mr Mbali, who fled to Maseru from Port Elizabeth after the 1976 unrest, disappeared from his home on June 27.

The discovery of his head came after an earlier discovery by police of another headless body at Thaba-Putsoa. According to a SAPA report yesterday, discovery of the headless body came after the disappearance of an unnamed ANC man a few months ago.

Last week a Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) spokesman alleged that there had been a fallout between the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan and the ANC. He named Mr Mbali as one of three men who had been beaten up by pro-Jonothan men.

SOUTH AFRICA

'NO STUMBLING BLOCKS FORESEEN' IN NAMIBIA TALKS

MB140700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Informed sources in Washington, New York and Pretoria have indicated that everything possible will be done to ensure that the scheduled elections aimed at independence for South-West Africa will take place by next March. At the moment, serious attention is being given to the second phase of the negotiations dealing with United Nations impartiality and the size, composition and deployment of the UN transitional assistance group peace force in the area.

According to South African sources, there are no stumbling blocks foreseen in this extremely complex phase. However, there is no real indication of a breakthrough regarding the presence of Cubans in Angola.

B.BOTHA WARNS AGAINST SUBVERSION FROM NAMIBIA

LD131650 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says reasonable people all over the world are concerned whether the action followed against South Africa will achieve a peaceful settlement in southern Africa. He says they are also asking themselves whether the black people of the nations of the region will not be harmed more than any other group should military confrontation with South Africa be pursued.

Speaking in an interview with Radio South Africa, Mr Botha said South Africa did not fear neighboring socialist states. A policy of subversion against South Africa from across its borders was, however, totally unacceptable. Mr Botha warned that South Africa would not stand by idly should South-West Africa/Namibia or any other neighboring territory be used for subversion. Referring to the threat against South Africa, the South African foreign minister pointed out that although the prophets of doom who had been predicting the country's downfall for so long had been proved wrong, the threat was increasing in extent and in intensity.

ZAMBIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART

JN131542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Jul (MENA) -- Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met with the [Zambian] defense minister and acting foreign minister this morning and discussed bilateral relations.

Dr Ghali received a message from Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda to President Mubarak in reply to the Egyptian president's message, which was conveyed by Dr Ghali.

ZIMBABWE

CORRECTION TO BULAWAYO CURFEW ANNOUNCEMENT

The following correction to the item entitled "1900-0400 Curfew Introduced in Bulawayo," published in the 8 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page U 5, is supplied from the 6 July Harare HERALD. Line one should read: "A 2100-to-0400 curfew has been introduced . . ." (changing 1900 to 2100)